

The Global News
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00	Den.	1.50	France	6.00	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	U.S.	1.50
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No. 31,346

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

British MPs Debate Labor Laws After Printer-Police Battle

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's labor laws provoked a tumultuous debate in Parliament Wednesday after print union workers staged the worst picket-line violence in Britain since she took office in 1979.

More than 4,000 print workers and their sympathizers battled with police for seven hours, starting Tuesday night as they tried to blockade a newspaper office at Warrington in northwestern England.

Police said 45 persons were injured and 86 demonstrators were arrested. More than 1,000 police officers prepared for renewed trouble Wednesday night.

Leaders of the the National Graphical Association said they were sending more members to Warrington on Wednesday night by bus to try to prevent the Messenger Newspaper Group and its nonunion staff of 120 from printing and distributing its six local newspapers. The newspapers are financed by advertisers and distributed free of charge.

Joe Wade, general secretary of the NGA, said he would go to jail rather than call off picketing by the union.

Despite the violence that ended early Wednesday, the protesters failed to prevent trucks from leaving the building to distribute newspapers of the Messenger Group, its chairman, Sir John Gifford, said Wednesday. He refused to reinstate six printers he dismissed.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan declared in the Parliament session Wednesday, "Action of the kind we saw last night cannot and will not be tolerated."

In the House of Commons session, Gerald Kaufman, home affairs spokesman of the opposition Labour Party, said labor laws of the Conservative government were at fault for the Warrington clashes.

"Are not these scenes of violence the direct outcome of the folly of the government in dragging industrial relations into the law courts?" he said.

He said other labor legislators charged that the police had provoked the fighting at Warrington by seizing a union communications truck that was broadcasting instructions to the pickets by loudspeaker. The police said the instructions were inciting the pickets to violence.

Some Thatcher supporters believe the dispute is developing into a make-or-buy issue for the prime minister, who won power partly on promises to restrain the power of organized labor.

The Daily Mail, a conservative newspaper, said that if the new laws were seen to fail at their first major public test at a time when Mrs. Thatcher is facing other domestic and foreign affairs problems, "the odds would really be under the cabinet."

The dispute began when Mr. Shah fired the six printers, who had walked out to protest the use of nonunion labor. The 132,000-member NGA, Britain's biggest print union, based in hundreds of its picketers.

Mr. Shah then took the union to court for violations of the 1982 Employment Act, which forbids picketing by workers except at their places of employment. He obtained a court order against the picketing, and when the NGA violated the order, it was fined £150,000 (£219,300).

The union has had £175,000 of its funds seized for contempt of court in refusing to pay its fines. On Wednesday, an appeals court authorized the freezing of the union's £10 million of property and funds to prevent illegal activity.

Also Wednesday, a court granted seven national newspapers injunctions against the printers' union, prohibiting any repetition of the two-day shutdown that prevented the appearance of all nine national dailies and eight Sunday papers over the weekend.

Lawyers for the national newspapers also filed suit, claiming £250,000 each in damages related to the "London stoppages," which also violated the new labor laws. All of the national newspapers were being printed and distributed on Wednesday. (Reuters/AT)



CEASE-FIRE — Palestinians began returning to their homes in the battered refugee camp of Badawi near the Lebanese port of Tripoli this week. They moved back during a cease-fire between backers and opponents of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader. The truce, in effect since Friday, broke down Wednesday. Page 2.

Beirut Sees Gemayel's U.S. Trip as Vital

Lebanon Hopes Reagan Can Break Israeli-Syrian Deadlock

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

BEIRUT — While President Amin Gemayel's visit to Washington this week is billed as a routine discussion between allies, it has a much greater urgency and will most likely have sweeping implications for the future of Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel will, his aides say, tell President Ronald Reagan: "I am in an impossible bind and you have to help me out of it."

His country has become the rope in an Israeli-Syrian tug-of-war.

Lebanese officials note that Syria has told Mr. Gemayel it will not withdraw from Lebanon now, although the Lebanese people — particularly the Druze and Shiite Muslims — to enter any national unity government unless Lebanon abrogates, or radically alters, the agreement it signed with Israel on May 17.

But the Israelis have said they will not accept changes in the accord, which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

The refrain most commonly heard from senior Lebanese officials is that the Americans pressed them into signing the accord, saying it would lead to the departure of both Syrians and Israelis. Now they say the Americans must either make the Israelis and Syrians withdraw within the context of the agreement or find another solution.

Whatever Washington decides, officials say it must move quickly, as the fragile consensus supporting the accord is coming unstuck.

Many legislators who voted for the agreement in Parliament complain that the government and the Americans misled them by saying that the Americans would take care of everything.

Since the Israelis withdrew from the Beirut area Sept. 4 and the balance seemed to tilt in Syria's favor, an increasing number of Moslem members of Parliament feel they should get on the Damascus bandwagon.

The discontent with the Israeli accord is so widespread that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan felt compelled to call it "an accord of capitulation as long as it makes Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon dependent on certain conditions."

Without some movement soon to stabilize the situation permanently, Lebanese officials and Western diplomats believe the country is headed for another major round of civil strife, with the U.S. Marine contingent caught in the middle.

No one seems to know what the United States will offer Mr. Gemayel, but several approaches are known to be under consideration.

The first calls for a radical change in the balance of power in Lebanon. Advocates of this school, many of them Lebanese Christians, say it is naive to think that any alterations in the May 17 accord will gain a Syrian pledge to withdraw. The more concessions Syria is offered, the argument runs, the more it will demand in the future.

Instead of changing the agreement, this school argues, there should be a shift in the balance of power between the two strategic triangles in the area — Israel, the United States and the Gemayel government on one hand; Syria, the Soviet Union and anti-government Lebanese forces on the other. This, it is asserted, would create conditions to carry out the agreement as it stands.

The only way to bring about a shift, they maintain, is for the Americans, the Israelis and the Lebanese Army ultimately to drive the Syrians out of Lebanon by force.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

New French Strike Force Stirring Reassessment of Strength of Link to NATO

By John Vinocur

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

PARIS — The creation by the French Army of a Rapid Action Force for use in Europe has led to discussion of practical steps to integrate its activities into NATO planning and, with it, heightened French sensitivity about the portrayal of the country's broadened military relationship with the Atlantic alliance.

French sources have disclosed that General Charles de Lamby, commander of the First Army, stationed in eastern France and West Germany, was privately reprimanded for saying he had begun talks with the allies in mid-November on the logistical support that armies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would offer the Rapid Action Force if it were used in central Europe.

General de Lamby said that the discussions involved "the possibilities and procedures for action" by the unit — likened in conception to the U.S. Army's Rapid Deployment Force — and the possible prepositioning of weapons and helicopters in West Germany.

The development of a Rapid Action Force, involving 47,000 men, is provided for in the 1984-85 French defense program. It includes five divisions, among them an air-mobility division with 90 anti-tank helicopters, 30 support helicopters and 80 transport helicopters. The force also takes in parachute, naval infantry, light armored and alpine divisions.

While acknowledging that discussions are under way, the French Defense Ministry insists that the talks in no sense change the relationship France has maintained with NATO's military wing since its departure from it in 1966.

In fact, the talks on the role of the intervention force suggest a new degree of French commitment to join allied forces in protecting West Germany in the event of an attack, a position never explicitly taken by French military doctrine.

Although French and American foreign policy attitudes have drawn closer on several issues during President Francois Mitterrand's two and a half years in power, France is anxious to avoid giving the impression that it is drawing closer to NATO. It has a notion developed, it would cast doubts on France's independence, and limit the effectiveness of French policy in many parts of the world.

The subject of the Rapid Action Force was believed to be on the agenda of a discussion planned for this weekend in Paris between Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, and Charles Hernu, the French defense minister. The talks precede a NATO defense ministers' meeting in Brussels on Tuesday.

Further discussions on the military level, involving U.S. and French officers, are scheduled for next week in Paris. NATO sources said.

One of the main political goals for France in the developing intervention unit was strengthening the idea in West Germany that France would participate actively in its defense, but without making a specific commitment. Creating such a force, however, dictates obvious new levels of cooperation with the alliance, and appears to undercut the continuing French position that there is no "automatic response" by France to an attack on West Germany.

While insisting that there are no changes in French defense doctrine, Mr. Hernu has gone as far as saying in testimony before a National Assembly commission that using the rapid intervention force in Europe was linked with agreements with the allies on combat air support and logistical assistance.

Among the aspects of General de Lamby's remarks that the Defense Ministry appeared to find particularly uncomfortable were that they pointed to a specific mission for the French force in cooperation with NATO — countering Soviet mobile operational groups whose targets are allied second-echelon forces and rear areas.

This kind of statement, and others relating to a possible agreement with the allies on the use of air corridors by the intervention force, seem to indicate a considerably higher degree of NATO integration than the French government wants publicly portrayed.

General de Lamby said he expected that the discussions with the allies would last a year, and that he hoped that "the problem will be solved."

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Police Rescue Heineken, Chauffeur and Arrest 24

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMSTERDAM — Police officers rescued Alfred Heineken, the Dutch brewing executive, and his driver on Wednesday, three weeks after they were kidnapped in a prearranged raid on a warehouse.

Officers arrested 24 suspects in three cities.

A ransom reported to be as high as \$11.6 million had been paid Monday, and police said at least part of it was recovered from the homes of suspects.

The 60-year-old chairman of the Heineken Brewery and his driver, Ab Doderer, 57, were found alone, manacled to a wall and clad only in pajamas in an unheated building in an industrial park near the harbor. They were cold but unharmed, officers said.

Police, who had kept watch on the industrial park after receiving an anonymous tip two weeks ago, raided it when they had no word from the kidnappers for two days after the ransom was delivered.

At a news conference, police said the two victims had been imprisoned in separate cells hidden behind a false wall in the warehouse.

The suspects included three people believed to be the leaders in the plot. Police refused to identify them. Four others are being sought, said Chief Inspector Kees Sietsma, who led an investigation involving hundreds of police officers.

On Nov. 16, police received an anonymous tip calling attention to people who operated auto-wrecking and carpentry shops in the industrial park, according to Inspector Sietsma.

Police kept the place under surveillance and said Wednesday that it was the purchase of take-out food at a nearby Chinese restaurant that confirmed their suspicions that the two were being held at the industrial site.

During Wednesday's raid, a search of the warehouse at first revealed nothing, but a police in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Alfred Heineken

Meeting Delay Raises Doubts On Andropov

MOSCOW — A delay in announcing the regular winter session of the Soviet parliament has raised new doubts about the health of President Yuri V. Andropov, who has now been absent from public view for more than three months.

Government officials said earlier this month that the Supreme Soviet would meet in the second half of December for its two-day sitting.

By tradition the session has always been announced a month in advance, and the last possible date for keeping to this rule passed Tuesday.

"There has never been so much uncertainty about the date, and the only obvious explanation is that Andropov is still not in a fit state to appear," a Western diplomat said.

The 69-year-old Soviet leader has not been seen in public or photographed since mid-August. Officially he is reported to have a cold, but many Western observers in Moscow believe it is a much more serious ailment.

The Supreme Soviet session, which is traditionally preceded by a private meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee, has nearly always been held in November.

Diplomats said the earlier postponement until December had itself appeared to be a sign of uncertainty about the leader's condition.

"If it now has to be held in January, the inevitable assumption will be that he is not expected to be well for at least another month," one commented.

Diplomats said that even if reports circulating in Moscow that the session would be called for Dec. 22 proved true, it would be the first time in years that the rule of giving a month's notice had been broken.

A stream of official statements has been issued in Mr. Andropov's name, giving the impression that he is still firmly in control.

Western diplomats say the effect has generally been to reassure the Soviet public and avoid the kind of heated speculation about leadership changes prevalent during the last years of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Since Mr. Andropov became the first Soviet leader to miss the annual Red Square military parade Nov. 7, rumors about his condition have multiplied.

Mr. Andropov lost weight in the months after he took power in November 1982, and last summer he needed support when walking. Soviet sources have said he suffers from a kidney condition.



VISA DENIAL PROTESTED — Tomás Borge Martínez, Nicaragua's interior minister, says President Ronald Reagan rejected his visa request to force the Sandinists to make "more concessions." Officials in Managua said they would continue efforts to improve relations with the United States despite the "lamentable decision." Page 3.

At Last, Pyramidal Riddle Is Answered

Egyptologist Offers Reason for Location of Giza Monuments

By Chip Brown

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

BALTIMORE — More than 4,500 years after the fact, a professor at Johns Hopkins University has developed a theory that seems to answer the question of why the great pyramids of Egypt were built on a plateau at Giza.

The answer seems to lie in a simple combination of terrain, kingdom megalomania and worship of the sun.

The pyramids have been carefully studied since Napoleon won a battle there in 1798. Although the pace of life has always been leisurely in academic quarters, can 4,500 years really have passed without anybody answering why the Pharaonic tombs of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure tower over a rocky plateau a few miles southwest of Cairo?

"The biggest questions are the easiest to overlook," said Hans Goedicke, a well-known Egyptologist who spoke about his theory at a university lecture Tuesday. "The Greek Herodotus, in 480 B.C., was the first to wonder about the pyramids. But he was like any modern tourist. You get so overwhelmed you forget to ask why they are there."

In Dr. Goedicke's case, the answer to the age-old question did not come in a revelatory bolt. It emerged over the past 11 years as the Austrian-born scholar, who is chairman of the university's department of Near Eastern Studies, pondered results of field work and excavations.

Dr. Goedicke's attention has been distracted at times. For example, he put forth a widely publicized theory that the parring of the Red Sea and the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt may have taken place 200 years before the time fixed in biblical accounts and may have been caused by a volcanic tidal wave.

But last summer, lecturing in Munich, Dr. Goedicke's thoughts returned to pyramids, specifically the pyramids at Giza, which he had first seen by the light of the moon in 1956 when he was a Brown University research associate.

"They are the only buildings in the world that have never disappointed me," he said. "The pyramid is the most perfect monument you can build. When you stand in front of it and look up toward the peak, it gives you the illusion of a road leading to the infinite."

During a Johns Hopkins dig, Dr. Goedicke had observed that a line could be drawn through the points formed by the southwestern corners of the three Giza pyramids. The line extended to Heliopolis, a sun-cult sanctuary at the eastern edge of Egypt where as early as 3,000 B.C. the so-called benben stone had marked the spot where the sun entered the world of man.

Dr. Goedicke theorizes that the ruler Khufu had had his pyramid built on a line with the benben stone to mark the western point where the sun exited from the world, bringing on darkness and suggesting, as Dr. Goedicke notes, that a "king's demise is comparable to the setting sun."

The position of the first pyramid took advantage of the prominence afforded by a plateau elevated about 32.5 feet (10 meters) above the surrounding desert. The two subsequent pyramids were built to maintain the sight line with Heliopolis, Dr. Goedicke believes.

The meaning of these antiquarian studies to those preoccupied with more contemporary matters, who ask the value of studying a culture that is 5,000 years old, is plain to Dr. Goedicke.

"Why look in the mirror?" he says. "It is the only way we can see ourselves."

Proxmire Fears Attack on Reagan

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin — Senator William Proxmire, saying he fears a terrorist attack that could "decapitate the government," urged President Ronald Reagan not to deliver his next State of the Union address in the Capitol.

In an interview Tuesday with the La Crosse Tribune, Senator Proxmire, a Wisconsin Democrat, said he had asked the Secret Service to press the matter with Mr. Reagan. He said he made the request after a bomb damaged the Capitol on Nov. 7.

The senator said he had also proposed that the outdoor inauguration ceremony of the president in January 1985 be canceled. He said both events should be held in safe locations and could be televised.

FBI Chief Testifies Crime Syndicates Are Moving Into Legitimate Business

By Mary Thornton

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The director of the FBI has warned that organized crime syndicates have used their immense profits from gambling, narcotics trafficking and other illegal activities to move increasingly into legitimate American businesses and labor unions.

The director, William H. Webster, spoke Tuesday at the first hearing of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, which plans to hold hearings across the United States during the next two years.

The administration has presented the hearings as the first comprehensive look at organized crime since the celebrated hearings by the late Senator Estes Kefauver, a Tennessee Democrat, in 1950 and 1951.

"There are few businesses or industries in our communities that are not affected by organized criminal enterprises," Mr. Webster said. "This brand of crime is costing the American people billions of dollars every year."

"They don't face the problems of legitimate businesses, and seldom, if ever, are they concerned about a marketable product, overhead, the availability of capital or profit margins. Instead they concentrate on intimidation, extortion, fear and the corruption of public officials."

Mr. Webster said that crime syndicates have also moved into several labor unions.

"Union treasuries and pension funds have been looted," he said.

Corrupt union officials have entered into sweetheart contracts with management, effectively depriving union members of fair representation and giving some companies an advantage.

James M. Kossler, an FBI agent in New York, testified that organized crime has moved most heavily into unions representing labor-intensive industries, specifically transportation unions, construction, trades unions, hotel and restaurant worker unions and the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Teamsters union was criticized repeatedly Tuesday as having ties to organized crime.

Mr. Kossler said that in one 20-member Teamsters council in New York, half "were either members of organized crime families or sons of members."

Attorney General William French Smith called organized crime "an insidious cancer on our society" and said the problem "affects all of us every day, but is generally hidden from public view. It causes our taxes to go up. It adds to the cost of what we buy. And it threatens our public safety and that of our families."

Mr. Webster said traditional organized crime — La Cosa Nostra — is a group of 24 "families" that cooperate and coordinate activities through a national commission. He said the families have about 1,700 full-fledged, active members and about 10 times that many "associates."

Mr. Webster and Mr. Smith also are asking the commission to look into new forms of organized crime, including outlaw motorcycle gangs, prison gangs and ethnic criminal gangs.

One member of the commission, John F. Duffy, the sheriff of San Diego County in California, resigned Monday amid allegations that he had ties to organized crime figures. But the Justice Department said that a departmental background investigation "determined that no information was developed to question Sheriff Duffy's qualifications to serve on the commission with distinction and integrity."

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Reagan Facing Pressure By Military to Withdraw Marines From Beirut

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is facing growing political and military pressure to remove U.S. marines from Lebanon or to redeploy them soon to safer positions, according to administration officials.

"The involvement in Lebanon is the Achilles' heel in the administration's foreign policies," an adviser said Tuesday. "If we don't solve it in the short run, it will be critical for us in the long run."

This view is reportedly held by Pentagon officials who see the marines, according to one source, as "sitting ducks" at Beirut International Airport.

A White House spokesman said Wednesday in Washington that there were no plans for an early withdrawal of the marines. United Press International reported.

"The marines are there for a mission," Larry M. Speakes, the spokesman said. "They're there to help Lebanon restore its sovereignty. They're part of a multinational force. There's no timetable, other than the congressional timetable for their departure."

One official said concern about the marines was shared by the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, which he described as "a rare instance."

However, officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, both former marines, were committed to keeping the marines in Lebanon as part of the multinational peacekeeping force to support the government of President Amin Gemayel, who is due to meet with Mr. Reagan on Thursday.

An official emphasized that Mr. Reagan was also committed to the "security of Lebanon and the reconciliation process there" and that its success "would enable the marines to be withdrawn."

Others expressed increased concern about continued deployment of the marines at Beirut International Airport, where 239 U.S. servicemen were killed in a suicide truck-bomb attack on Oct. 23.

An official said French forces had "botched" a Nov. 17 retaliatory air strike against a training center in Lebanon for pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims and Iranians who were blamed by U.S. and French officials for almost simultaneous attacks on U.S. and French troops.

Officials said that the United States and France had cooperated in choosing targets for the strike and that the French acted after U.S. officials were unable to decide what action to take.

The officials said that aerial photographs confirmed that much of the target, in eastern Lebanon, which reportedly included barracks occupied by Iranian Revolutionary Guards, was not destroyed.

A range of U.S. retaliatory options, including air strikes and ground commando raids, were considered, according to officials. But they said that the United States planned no retaliation unless a "preemptive attack" was required to forestall another strike.

A concern emerged from discussions that U.S. policy in Lebanon faces military and political imperatives that cannot be ignored.

A Pentagon official said the administration was "still looking for ways to get the marines out of the bunker mentality and into more active peacekeeping," but had no clear ideas about how to do this.

But there is no enthusiasm for increasing the support role of the 1,800 marines for the Lebanese Army if fighting heats up again. "Getting our people more involved isn't something that's being pushed in this building," a Pentagon official said.

A political adviser to Mr. Reagan said the marines' involvement in Lebanon was "the single most negative issue we face." Americans were "diverted" from the Beirut bombing by the invasion of Grenada, he said, but the Middle East had "Vietnam possibilities in political terms" if the marines remained in Lebanon into the 1984 presidential election campaign.

In the White House, the concern was more measured but deepening. An official said that "we can live with the involvement in Lebanon for a while" but "withdrawal is an imperative within a matter of months."

The formal imperative, as defined by the War Powers Resolution, requires that Mr. Reagan sign on Oct. 12, requires the marines to leave Lebanon by April 1985, well after the elections. The main reason for allowing this much time was to demonstrate U.S. resolve and discourage Syria from waiting out a withdrawal.

But the view in the White House is that Mr. Reagan will be in deep political trouble unless the marines are out by next summer.

The degree of Mr. Reagan's awareness of the political problem or of his willingness to respond to it is a subject of debate among officials. He told congressional leaders that he remembered as "the greatest political speech he ever heard" an address by Carlos P. Romulo, the longtime foreign minister of the Philippines, about how people had lived the streets waving U.S. flags when American troops freed the islands in World War II.

One of the congressmen said the president said that the people of Lebanon would one day do the same thing, "standing in the streets, waving flags" in approval of the departing marines.



Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, foreground, at a West German cabinet meeting Wednesday at which he read a statement denying allegations that he had received corporate bribes in 1977 and 1980. Also present were, from right, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Secretary of State Ludwig Rehn, Economic Cooperation Minister Jürgen Warnke and Education Minister Dorothee Wilms.

Lambsdorff: Bright and Witty Minister Future Course of West German Economic Policy in Doubt

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — "I am neither dishonest nor stupid enough to jeopardize my personal, political and professional existence by sticking money into my pockets like that."

With these words Otto Lambsdorff, threatened by charges that he accepted payments for political favors from the Flick holding company, defended himself last December before a group of Free Democrats from his constituency of Euskirchen, near Bonn.

On Tuesday, the Bonn prosecutor's office asked the Bundestag to lift Mr. Lambsdorff's parliamentary immunity so that he can be charged with accepting bribes. The action threatens to silence a West German political leader widely considered to be one of the brightest, wisest and, at times, more abrasive ministers in the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The decision also throws into doubt the future course of policies aimed at strengthening the West German economy, which has recently begun emerging from recession.

Mr. Lambsdorff, addressing a gathering of Free Democrats last weekend, said he needed a "good conscience, good nerves and good friends." After Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrats' chairman, gave him full support, he said he had all three.

In the summer of 1982, Mr. Lambsdorff assailed the economic policy drift in the Social Democratic Party of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, paving the way for the Free Democrats to shift their allegiance later that year to the conservative Christian Democrats.

After the shift, Mr. Lambsdorff was rewarded with the Economics Ministry he had held under Mr. Schmidt. The appointment evoked strong criticism from conservative leaders, like the Bavarian premier, Franz Josef Strauss, who contended that Mr. Lambsdorff's role as architect of the former government's economic policies disqualified him from the new cabinet.

Mr. Lambsdorff, a stocky, balding man with a dry sense of humor who lost his left leg fighting in World War II, helped give a pro-business account to Mr. Schmidt's government after he became economics minister in October 1977. He replaced Hans Friderichs, who has also been indicted. Mr. Friderichs stepped down to head the Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest bank, whose chairman had been murdered by terrorists.

Mr. Lambsdorff's emergence as the voice of conservative economic policy did not really come until 1981, when the governing Social Democrats appealed for larger government deficits to increase employment and ease the recession.

Mr. Lambsdorff set the stage for the Free Democrats' departure from the Social Democrat-led government when he branded economic proposals that a Social Democratic Party congress approved in April 1982 a "horror cabinet of socialist torture instruments."

Mr. Lambsdorff, 56, defended trade with Eastern Europe as a means of minimizing political tensions, and he attacked the Reagan administration's efforts to discourage construction of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Last week he visited Moscow to explore the possibility of continued trade despite the deployment of additional U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

In recent months, growing problems in major industrial sectors, like steel and shipbuilding, have fueled criticism, even among business and banking leaders, of his rigid antagonism to government intervention in business. Acquaintances have described him as tired after six years in office and increasingly distracted by the bribery charges.

Otto Friedrich Wilhelm von der Wenge Graf Lambsdorff was born in Aachen on Dec. 20, 1926, the son of a German nobility from East Prussia. In postwar West Germany, titles of nobility have been legally incorporated into the family name but are not commonly used. A portrait of an ancestor who served as foreign minister of Czar Nicholas II of Russia — a gift of the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov — hangs in his office.

After starting a career in banking and insurance, Mr. Lambsdorff ran successfully for Parliament in 1953. Mr. Lambsdorff, who had joined the Free Democrats in 1951, served in various parliamentary committees dealing with the economy.

Mr. Lambsdorff has insistently denied any wrongdoing. He said previously that he would consider resigning his ministerial post only if brought to trial. Court officials say several months could pass before a trial begins.

But Mr. Lambsdorff is expected to come under increasing pressure from political foes, like Mr. Strauss, to leave office.

Lambsdorff Denies Role In Bribery He Asserts He Was Misled About Nature of Charges

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who is accused of corruption, denied Wednesday that as a cabinet officer he had accepted monies from the giant Flick holding company and complained that he had been misled about the gravity of the charge against him.

The Bonn prosecutor's office named Mr. Lambsdorff and four others on Tuesday as defendants in a far-reaching payoff scandal involving Flick's alleged attempts to secure highly advantageous tax waivers. For the minister to be indicted, the Bundestag must lift his parliamentary immunity.

"I neither demanded nor received a single mark from Flick while minister," Mr. Lambsdorff said in a statement. The 56-year-old count became economics minister in October 1977, and two months later gave up his post as treasurer of the North Rhine-Westphalia branch of his Free Democratic Party.

In his statement, the minister complained of being misled by the Bonn prosecutor's office during the 21-month investigation into believing that he was suspected of having accepted monies for making a decision that was itself correct. This offense carries a maximum prison sentence of two years.

But on Tuesday the prosecutor disclosed that Mr. Lambsdorff would be accused of the much more severe charge of corruption, which can bring a maximum prison sentence of five years. The corruption charge implies that the decision to waive \$175 million in Flick tax liabilities was wrong.

"This completely new accusation shows clearly that I was well-advised to make any possible personal and political reaction dependent on the full nature of the charge sheet," he said. "I have not seen the charge sheet and I don't know when I will get it."

Johannes Wilhelm, a prosecutor, said in an interview that once the Bundestag lifted Mr. Lambsdorff's immunity, the 57-page charge against him would be forwarded to a court, which would forward the document to the minister. The Bundestag's immunity committee is scheduled to meet Thursday, and it seems certain to recommend that a full session of parliament lift Mr. Lambsdorff's immunity.

At a news conference, Peter Boenisch, the government spokesman, read a statement from Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which he deplored "the spectacular press conference" held Tuesday by the Bonn prosecutor's office to announce the result of a two-year investigation into the Flick affair.

At a routine cabinet session Wednesday, Mr. Lambsdorff read his declaration, but the issue of his possible resignation was not raised. Mr. Boenisch said. However, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Lambsdorff and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the small Free Democratic Party, held a private meeting at which they presumably discussed the political course they should follow.

Dieter Vogel, the Economics Ministry spokesman, said that Mr. Lambsdorff would confront the issue of resignation after he and his lawyers had had time to study the charges against him.

Mr. Vogel said it was no secret that as his party's treasurer in North Rhine-Westphalia, Mr. Lambsdorff had received political contributions from Flick. But the spokesman insisted that he had not accepted any Flick monies after he became minister.

The prosecutor's office says that Mr. Lambsdorff received a total of \$30,000 from Flick in 1977 and 1980 to influence a tax decision involving the company's sale of a 99-percent interest in Deimle-Benz and the acquisition of shares in W.R. Grace & Co. of New York.

WORLD BRIEFS

Astronauts Conduct Alloy Experiments

HOUSTON (AP) — The astronauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle Columbia melted and fused metals in three high-temperature furnaces Wednesday, their third day in orbit, and reported good results despite a momentary scare when a red light flashed a warning of trouble with a vacuum system.

The experiments could lead to orbiting factories producing exotic alloys, plastics and composites to revolutionize industry back on Earth. Ulf Merbold, a physicist from West Germany, completed one of the first tests in which two mirrors focused energy from a filament onto samples of various materials, generating heat up to 3,800 degrees Fahrenheit (2,093 centigrade).

The metals experiments and a medical exam filled most of the day as the Spacelab crew completed the first phase of exhaustive medical tests of human adaptation to weightlessness.

Argentine Report Assails '82 Invasion

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands last year was poorly planned and the military government failed to seriously consider the possibility of Britain recapturing the islands, according to an official report.

Extracts from the report, which was drawn up in secret earlier this year by a joint services commission, were published by the weekly magazine *Siete Dias* on Wednesday.

The report said that Argentina's military rulers had ordered the April 2 invasion of the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, to negotiate their transfer to Argentine sovereignty from a position of strength. But when Britain sent a naval task force to recapture the islands, it said, the junta changed its strategy and led Argentina into a full-scale military conflict for which it was ill-prepared.

Assad, After Surgery, Inspects Bridge

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria made his first public appearance in more than two weeks Wednesday when he inspected a newly inaugurated bridge, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported.

Mr. Assad, who underwent surgery for appendicitis earlier this month, was to have inaugurated the bridge on Nov. 16.

A few nights ago, he was shown on Syrian television, presiding over a meeting of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party's regional command. The news film set off a shooting spree by celebrating Syrian soldiers, described by officials as a "spontaneous outburst of joy."

Surinam Opposition Denies Coup Plot

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Charges by Surinam's leftist military government that it had foiled an attempted coup were greeted Wednesday with anger and derision by the main exile opposition group, based in the Netherlands.

The Surinam Liberation Council, set up early this year by Surinam's president, Henk Chin A Sen, said Surinam had invented yet another plot and accused the council of trying to create a chaotic situation in the former Dutch colony on the northeastern coast of South America.

Surinam's government accused the council Tuesday of trying to stage the coup and said at least 10 alleged plotters had been arrested. A military spokesman said the council had planned to cause chaos in the country and pave the way for a mercenary invasion.

Dutch Unionists Predict End to Strikes

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Dutch unions are likely this week to end most of the strikes and slowdowns they have staged this month against a wage cut for public workers, union officials said Wednesday.

Union leaders conferred Wednesday amid recognition that they had failed to change government plans for a 3 percent wage cut in 1984, but they were prepared to renew the protests next year against planned wage cuts in 1985 and 1986, the officials said.

The union groups, covering the public workers decided to hold meetings of members over the next few days. The leaders were making no recommendation but recognized that the meetings were likely to decide to end the strikes, since the government now appeared certain to get its plans through parliament, the officials said.

Shamir Says Lebanon Is Test for West

WASHINGTON (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called Wednesday for close cooperation between the United States and Israel in Lebanon, saying it would show whether the free world can confront "aggression and subversion with firmness and determination."

Mr. Shamir and President Ronald Reagan agreed Tuesday to strengthen military ties, a move officials said was designed to send a message to Syria that the two countries would not be pushed out of Lebanon and would stand together to block Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Mr. Shamir, in a speech to the National Press Club before leaving Washington at the end of a three-day visit, said that "in spite of the ravages perpetrated by the terrorists and the Syrians, Lebanon can still be saved and become an island of tranquility in the eastern Mediterranean."

Greece Sets 1984 Budget at \$14 Billion

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece's Socialist government presented a 1984 budget Wednesday of about \$14 billion that it said would combat inflation and promote social justice.

The budget, announced by Finance Minister Yannis Pottakis, envisions a deficit increase of 6.3 percent, much lower than the expected rate of inflation. Spending would rise by 19.8 percent, to 1.4 trillion drachmas (\$14 billion), and total receipts by 25.1 percent, to 1.03 trillion drachmas.

Among the sharpest planned increases in spending are 43.6 percent in regular outlays for social welfare, 87.2 percent in investment in health, and 72.5 percent in investment in education. Military spending is to rise 11.2 percent.

For the Record

France has agreed to extradite to Italy a leftist militant, Elisabeth Grasso, 25, who was arrested in northern France in September, judicial sources said Wednesday. She is accused of harboring fugitives. (Reuters)

Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, will go to Washington soon as part of efforts by the Commonwealth to find a political solution to the recently declared division of Cyprus. He also will visit the United Nations and Ankara. (AP)

The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Oleg A. Troyanovsky, called Wednesday for success against South Africa and for continued guerrilla warfare in South-West Africa, with the goal of "complete victory" and the establishment of an independent Namibia. (UPI)

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, 71, a Democrat of Wisconsin, who is the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had a heart attack Wednesday and was hospitalized in critical condition. (AP)

French Study Link to NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

resolved, in principle at least" by the end of 1984.

With the general's statement now on the record, the French government appears interested in putting forward the idea that if the force means creating new types of relationships with the NATO allies, France has not given up any of its defense prerogatives and takes no orders from NATO.

"There's no getting away from the idea," General François Collet, a former aide to Mr. Heurn, said this week, "of having to develop with our allies scenarios for entry of the French Rapid Action Force before and after the start of hostilities."

"You can't install 50,000 men in a program that isn't prepared to receive and supply them," he said, and for this, logistical, air and artillery support was needed "that won't necessarily be French."

There could be planning with the allies, he went on, but it must avoid constraints from France.

General Caillaud acknowledged that involvement of the force could only take place with the allies, but argued that cooperative procedures on "the appropriate technical level" could be developed with engaging the French government in automatic commitments.

Dutch Police Free Heineken, Chauffeur, Seize 24 Suspects

(Continued from Page 1)

spector, G.A. Van Beek, noticed a hidden door in a false wall.

Police broke through and found Mr. Heineken and Mr. Dodder chained to the walls of concrete cells behind it.

Except for brief and separate periods of exercise under armed guard, they were kept chained in their cells. Police photographs of the cell show a cot, a portable toilet, bottled water, books and playing cards.

The freeing of Mr. Heineken, one of the richest and most prominent businessmen in the Netherlands, came after one of the largest manhunt in Dutch history.

As chairman of Heineken Brewery's board of directors, Mr. Heineken heads a concern that employs 24,000 people in 145 nations.

Inspector Sietsma said the two men were kept under guard and incommunicado for the first four or five days, but later in their captivity were allowed to talk from between the cells.

Most of the time they were kept chained in their cells and fed restaurant take-out food.

After the initial ransom demand, authorities did not comply with the kidnappers' ransom instructions by the kidnappers three days later because of concern that the specified

route would be followed by reporters.

Then, after authorities made a prearranged contact with the kidnappers through a classified newspaper advertisement, a second tape recording was telephoned to Mr. Heineken's villa late last week.

During that call, authorities demanded proof of the captives' safety.

The kidnappers complied late last week, providing police with two pictures, one of each man, holding issues of newspapers printed after the abduction.

Following further negotiations via another classified advertisement, a ransom run was set for the early hours of Monday morning.

After driving a circuitous 120-mile route through the central and southern parts of the country, following notes hidden in paper cups at various locations, an unarmed police courier was directed to a walkie-talkie in the city of Utrecht.

The courier was directed to drive to a nearby overpass and put the money, contained in mailbags, through a drainage hole connected directly to the road beneath.

Herald Tribune

Police Fire on Crowd in Bangladesh

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Police opened fire on a crowd in the port city of Chittagong on Wednesday, and reports reaching Dhaka from nongovernment sources said that two persons were killed and several were injured.

Officials in Chittagong, 140 miles (226 kilometers) southeast of Dhaka, confirmed that three persons had been injured but said that none were killed when the police opened fire on a mob trying to break into banks and government offices.

The government said that the military authorities had arrested 160 people for their role in three days of anti-government demonstrations.

The latest clash involved supporters of 22 opposition political parties who had called a strike at the port to protest alleged police violence against political demonstrators in Dhaka on Monday.

Members of the opposition parties said that the police, in the incident Wednesday, led a baton charge and used tear gas against demonstrators. Chittagong officials imposed a curfew until 3 P.M. Thursday, when they said, it would be lifted for two hours.

Opposition sources said that police officers and soldiers were patrolling the tense city.

Meanwhile, the central government announced that Hasina Wazed, the leader of the Awami League, a major opposition party, had been taken into protective custody. She is the daughter of a slain Bangladeshi president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

On Monday, the government arrested another opposition leader,

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Beirut Looks to U.S. for Help

(Continued from Page 1)

force or to make life so miserable that they leave on their own.

The problem is that the Syrians might not be intimidated and might in fact be content to live with the status quo.

The third scenario, one favored by Moslem politicians, would change the accord. This school argues that all factions in Lebanon, and even Damascus, recognize that a security agreement between Lebanon and Israel is necessary but that the May 17 accord, with its many political concessions, is not the right one.

As former Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss put it, "The alternative to a bad agreement is a good one." In this scenario, Lebanon would ask the United States and Israel to reopen talks, but not ignore Syria this time. The negotiations should be triangular to mesh Syrian, Israeli and Lebanese interests in one or two accords to satisfy all parties.

A fourth scenario calls for trying to live with the situation, in the belief that it cannot be solved to everyone's satisfaction. Its advocates say that the government should consider the May 17 accord a dead letter and let the Israelis choke on southern Lebanon until they agree to leave on their own.

In the meantime, according to this view, the government should seek as warm a reconciliation with Syria as possible to persuade it to allow the formation of a national unity government.

If nothing else, it is believed, such a government might at least be able to win a few months of peace.

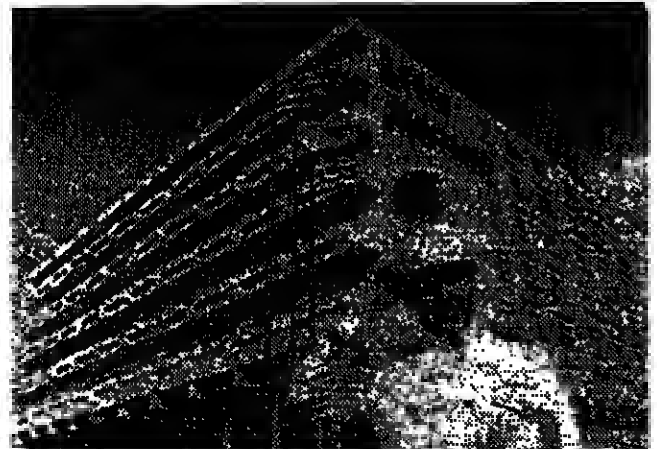
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Nicaraguan Official Says U.S. Rejected His Visa Request to Force Concessions

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government says it will continue its campaign to improve relations with the United States despite Washington's "lamentable decision" to refuse a visa to Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the ruling Sandinista junta, said Tuesday that the last-minute decision would not change Nicaragua's willingness to "maintain a dialogue with the United States" and to seek a peaceful solution to Central American conflicts.

Mr. Borge, who had been scheduled to leave Tuesday for a speaking tour of U.S. universities and foreign-policy organizations, said that he had reliable information that the visa was turned down personally by President Ronald Reagan so that "Nicaragua would be forced to make more concessions."

Neither Mr. Borge nor Mr. Ortega elaborated on the gestures they said Nicaragua had been making to defuse tensions between Washington and Managua. However, they appeared to be referring to reports of an accelerated departure of Cuban technicians from Nicaragua in recent weeks, a reported government request to Salvadoran guerrilla leaders based in Managua that

they relocate and a relaxation of press censorship.

Mr. Borge had announced plans to visit the United States this week to speak to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and at Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities. He has indicated that he made the plans after receiving assurances from the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony C. Quainton, that he would be issued a visa.

U.S. diplomatic sources said that Mr. Quainton's assurances were based on a decision in June to grant Mr. Borge a visa. That decision was relayed to Mr. Borge last summer, but he did not make an official request to use the visa until earlier this month. U.S. officials in Managua had said that the request was being dealt with in Washington "at the highest possible levels."

Mr. Borge said he was not being allowed to visit the United States because the Reagan administration apparently had chosen to "show a hard line" toward Nicaragua to gain more concessions.

Firm figures are difficult to come by in the absence of any detailed government statement on the Cuban departures. But foreign diplomats in Managua maintain that about 2,000 Cuban teachers and workers in government ministries and social programs have left Nicaragua in the past two weeks.

Estimates of how many Cubans are in Nicaragua vary from 6,000 to 8,000. Cuba says 200 are involved in training the Nicaraguan Army, while the U.S. government says 2,000 are involved.

So far there has been no evidence of any Cuban military personnel departing, and the Reagan administration has played down the significance of the departure of Cuban civilians.

U.S. officials said they wanted more concrete signs that Nicaragua was curbing its support for Salvadoran rebels than the confirmation by the Sandinista government that senior rebel officials and their families had been asked to leave.

On the domestic front, the new policy appears to be reflected in a noticeable softening of the government's relations with the press, the Roman Catholic Church, private business and the political opposition.

In recent weeks, the press censorship imposed since the Sandinistas declared a state of emergency in March 1982 has been relaxed. La Prensa, the country's only independent newspaper, has been able to publish articles about domestic and international affairs that would not have appeared a month ago.

And last week, when La Prensa was threatening to close because of a lack of newsprint caused by its



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

shortage of foreign exchange, the government agreed to sell it paper in local currency.

The government also has renewed a dialogue with the church, which has been critical of the Sandinistas since they came to power in 1979, and has opened talks with political opposition parties and hinted that it may announce as early as next week a date for national elections in 1985.

Businessmen chafing under government controls and threats of expropriation also have been told by the government that it would be willing to issue certificates guaranteeing that their lands and businesses would not be confiscated.

Larry Flynt Faces Jailing Over TV Tapes

Deadline Imposed to Tell Source in De Lorean Case

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Larry Flynt, the sex magazine publisher, will go to jail for contempt of court unless he discloses by Dec. 9 the source of a tape purportedly detailing a threat by a government informer against John Z. De Lorean, the automaker charged with drug dealing, a federal judge has ruled.

Judge Robert M. Takasugi of U.S. District Court said Tuesday that he believed that means other than a daily fine were required to enforce his order against Mr. Flynt, the 40-year-old publisher of Hustler magazine.

Judge Takasugi instructed the assistant U.S. attorney here, James P. Walsh Jr., to meet with Mr. Flynt's attorney, Alan Isaacman, to determine what medical facilities were available for keeping Mr. Flynt, who is a paraplegic requiring daily medical care.

Mr. Flynt represented himself Tuesday at a hearing called to determine whether to continue to hold him in contempt of court.

He also asked for a 14-day stay in the hearing, but Judge Takasugi denied the request.

Once again Tuesday, Mr. Flynt refused to disclose from whom he had received the tape of a purported threat aimed at keeping Mr. De Lorean involved in a drug deal that was actually a government "sting" operation.

Judge Takasugi had imposed a \$10,000 daily fine to force Mr. Flynt to disclose the source of the tape, then increased the fine to \$20,000 a day last week.

The judge noted Tuesday that a total of \$120,000 in fines, which Mr. Flynt owed as of Monday, had not been paid. He set a hearing for Dec. 16 to determine why Flynt should not be held in contempt for failing to pay fines for Nov. 23-28.

Medicare's Future Described as Grim Despite Any Temporary Adjustments

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office says that modest, incremental changes in Medicare cannot prevent the bankruptcy of the Medicare trust fund now foreseen by 1990 and that Congress must consider sweeping revision of the program to save it.

This grim analysis by the budget office Tuesday set the tone for a conference on the future of Medicare, the U.S. health-care program for the elderly. The conference was sponsored by the Ways and Means Committee along with the budget office and the Congressional Research Service.

The budget office study said Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund "will be depleted by the end of the decade," and the annual deficit is expected to reach \$61 billion, or more than one-third of program outlays, in 1995. With no change in current law, the budget office said, Medicare's cumulative deficit from 1990 to 1995 will exceed \$250 billion.

The basic problem, as described by the budget office, is that Medicare payments to doctors, hospitals, laboratories and other providers of medical services are growing much faster than revenues, which come from payroll taxes and premiums paid by beneficiaries. The office of the population is only a small part of the problem, which is due mainly to rising health-care costs and the growing volume of services provided, the study said.

In the report, Paul B. Ginsburg and Marilyn Moon, staff economists at the budget office, said: "Given the magnitude of the problems facing Medicare in the next decade, incremental approaches are unlikely to provide solutions." In general, they said, the government could pay for fewer services, pay less for each service or shift some of the responsibility to beneficiaries or taxpayers. Solutions would probably combine two of these options, they said.

Economists and health-policy experts offered several proposals. Professor William C. Hsiao of the Harvard School of Public Health suggested restructuring Medicare so that beneficiaries would have to pay a larger share of the costs if they used more expensive hospitals or physicians. Hospitals and doctors would be put in three categories, depending on whether charges were high, low or intermediate.

Under this proposal, there would be an annual deductible sum of \$100 for each Medicare beneficia-

ry. If doctors' fees exceeded that, the elderly would have to pay 40 percent of the extra amount charged by costly physicians, 10 percent for the least costly physicians and 25 percent for doctors in the middle. Presumably this would encourage people to use cheaper doctors.

Professor Hsiao said that his plan would also "insure Medicare beneficiaries against financial ruin by limiting their liability." For a family with annual income of less than \$10,000, the limit would be \$1,000 a year. The limit would rise gradually to \$4,000 a year for a family with income of more than \$24,000.

Professor Karen Davis of Johns Hopkins University suggested that Medicare beneficiaries be required to pay a new premium to generate additional revenue for the program. It would increase with the income of a beneficiary so there would be no "undue hardship" on the elderly, she said. The premiums

would be collected through the income tax system.

Revenue for Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund now comes almost exclusively from the Social Security payroll tax. Employers and employees each pay at a rate of 1.3 percent on earnings up to \$35,700 a year for each employee. Under present law, general revenues cannot be used to make up a deficit in the trust fund.

The government pays doctors' bills under a separate part of the Medicare program financed by general revenues and premiums. Professor Davis said that the two parts of the program should be merged.

Peter D. Fox, a health policy consultant who served in the Carter administration, proposed a system of rewards and penalties. It would set "targets" in each region. Doctors would receive a bonus if Medicare spent less in their region, and they would have to forgo some of their reimbursement if Medicare costs exceeded the target.

Reagan Signs New Bill for Dairy Price Supports

By Ward Sinclair

and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, after a meeting with legislators from farm states, overruled some of his top advisers and signed into law a new bill for dairy price supports that will pay farmers not to produce milk.

Mr. Reagan signed the measure Tuesday without comment less than two hours after a long session with a congressional delegation that had sought to counter recommendations for a veto.

One of those urging the veto was the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman, who attended the meeting along with Vice President George Bush and other presidential aides. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block supported the legislation.

There are major objections within the administration over a section of the bill that attempts to reduce costly federal acquisitions of dairy

surpluses by paying farmers not to produce milk. About a third of the price supports will be financed by the U.S. Treasury, two-thirds by farmers.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky, ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee, said that most of Mr. Reagan's questions Tuesday were related to program costs and the philosophy of paid diversion, or price supports, which runs counter to the administration's professed "free-market" approach to farm programs.

The president was interested in getting commitments that the paid

diversion would end after this program expires in 15 months," Senator Huddleston said.

Although Congress and Mr. Stockman's budget office were sharply at odds over the savings the legislation would achieve, both sides agreed that it would cost less than current law, in which the government will spend nearly \$3 billion for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30 to buy surplus dry milk, butter and cheese.

The chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, said he had stressed to Mr. Reagan

that "he does not have an option between this and something better."

Senator Helms said the new dairy plan, "by the OMB's own estimate," would achieve a four-year saving of \$1.1 billion over current law and \$1.7 billion by the reckoning of the Congressional Budget Office.

Senators Helms and Huddleston, both of whom face elections next year, had reasons for pushing the bill. It contains important new provisions for the federal tobacco program, which props up a vital industry in their home states.

Murderer, 36, Executed In Florida as Appeal Fails

The Associated Press

STARKE, Florida — Robert Sullivan, a convicted murderer, was executed Wednesday in Florida's electric chair, ending a 10-year fight against his death sentence.

Florida, thus, became the first state to execute two persons since the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty seven years ago. Mr. Sullivan entered the death chamber at 9:59 A.M., and the first surge of 2,000 volts of electricity began at 10:11. The current was shut off two minutes later. He was pronounced dead at 10:16 A.M.

Mr. Sullivan was executed for the shotgun slaying of Donald Schmidt, an assistant manager at a Howard Johnson's restaurant, on April 9, 1973, in Homestead, south of Miami.

Mr. Schmidt's watch and credit cards were found on Mr. Sullivan when he was arrested, but Mr. Sullivan, 36, contended he had been in a homosexual bar at the time of the killing.

He fought his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. His final appeal to that court failed Tuesday night.

On Wednesday, the Florida Supreme Court and the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta denied requests for a stay.

Mr. Sullivan had been under death sentence for a decade, longer than any other U.S. inmate currently under a sentence of execution.

Witnesses had a clear view of the death chamber through a large window. Mr. Sullivan sat down, was hooded a microphone at 10:01 and read passages of the 62d Psalm written on a legal pad. "And God alone is my soul at rest, because my hope comes from within."

He also had a final statement: "To all my peers on Death Row, despite what is about to happen to me, do not quit." He thanked Pope John Paul II for "his personal intervention asking that my life be spared."

On Monday, the pope sent a message to Governor Bob Graham asking the governor to spare Mr. Sullivan for "humanitarian reasons." Mr. Graham said he appreciated the pope's concern but rejected the appeal.

Vatican Radio said Wednesday that the execution of Mr. Sullivan would spark a "dramatic" debate over capital punishment and his "possible innocence."

There was no immediate official



Robert Sullivan

Vatican reaction on Mr. Sullivan's death.

John Spinkelink, electrocuted on May 25, 1979, was the last prisoner whose death sentence was carried out in Florida.

Eight other men have been executed in the United States since capital punishment was reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1976.

'Baby Jane Doe' Worsens; Court Moves Up Hearing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The medical condition of a severely disabled New York infant has deteriorated significantly, prompting a federal appeals court to move up a court hearing in the Reagan administration's fight to see the infant's medical records.

"The baby's condition has worsened," a hospital spokesman at New York State University at Stony Brook said in a statement Tuesday. "She is now considered critical. This change is consistent with the natural clinical course of the birth defects that have always been present." (The infant remained in critical condition Wednesday, United Press International reported.)

The girl, known in legal papers as "Baby Jane Doe," was born seven weeks ago with multiple handicaps, including an open spine, an abnormally small head and a condition known as "water on the brain."

The Justice Department is seeking the records to see if the failure of her parents to approve corrective surgery, and the hospital's failure to perform such surgery, violated the child's constitutional rights by discriminating against her because she is handicapped.

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A Commonwealth Job

Was it their weekend at Goa that allowed the heads of government of the British Commonwealth, returning to wind up their work at New Delhi, to come to such sensible conclusions about Grenada? Goa, of course, is the former Portuguese colony that preaches "non-violence" India grabbed in 1961 in what still lives as a world-class instance of post-colonial hypocrisy. It would have taken a special perversion for Commonwealth dignitaries to relax at the scene of India's permanent conquest and, as some wished, condemn the United States for its transient intervention. Fortunately that did not come to pass.

The 48 member states were able to put aside argument over the split milk and move on to the next stage of Grenada's cares. They said that foreign troops should be withdrawn expeditiously from Grenada, but not in such a manner as to leave a vacuum. Better, they affirmed their readiness to offer aid in promoting law and order in Grenada if, naturally, the "island state" were to request it. The security mission is to be a Commonwealth party: no Americans need apply, fortunately.

The practical effects of these decisions have yet to be spelled out, but it was refreshing to see the Commonwealth turning to the special

security problems of its mini-states. Many of them assumed nationhood without even the minimal police or military forces necessary to defend themselves against real threats. The government of Margaret Thatcher sees reason now to muffle its objections to Ronald Reagan's intervention in Grenada, and, there at least, it is taking on some measure of new responsibility for what Britain's "so long folks" method of decolonization left behind.

Strangely, the Reagan administration is in a man-who-came-to-dinner mood about Grenada: slow to avail itself of the opportunity for early departure. "Combat" troops are to leave on a 60-day War Powers Resolution schedule, but "noncombat" forces, whose duties appear indistinguishable, are to remain indefinitely. A threat has been identified — a handful of Cuban-Grenadian holdouts in the hills — and only North Americans are deemed worthy of coping with it. U.S. soldiers are running Grenadian prisons, arresting and interrogating Grenadians and manhandling the occasional foreigner. What are U.S. soldiers doing impersonating KGB thugs on a friendly island? Let the Commonwealth do what has to be done. The United States should get out — now.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aiding U.S. Foreign Aid

When in doubt, reorganize. Does that old bit of Washington cynicism apply to the proposed new reorganization of U.S. foreign aid, pulling it together into a single agency? No. This consolidation makes sense.

The proposal comes from a broad-spectrum commission created to rebuild support for the aid arm of the foreign policy establishment. Factionalism is a primary problem, says the commission, which is headed by Frank Carlucci, a former deputy defense secretary. Some factions favor military aid, others advocate economic aid and, meanwhile, the money available has shrunk while the need has grown.

Military security and economic strength depend on each other, the commission observed. The proponents of each should be mutually supportive, not at each other's throats. And the whole program needs more funds. Amen.

The commission needs the question of how much money is needed and how it should be allocated. That is understandable, considering the range of its members from outright foes of economic aid to committed internationalists.

What is the right amount? At least \$3 billion more. Measured in constant dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation, foreign aid has shrunk by 15 percent since 1970 — from \$16.5 billion to \$14 billion. Moreover, a big chunk now goes to Israel and Egypt, and to countries

with American military bases. That leaves embarrassingly little for dozens of other countries where the American stake may be less direct but is no less important. The commission pinpoints two areas of particular neglect: the Caribbean and Central America, and the struggling new nations of black Africa.

Can revising the bureaucracy, jumping half a dozen authorities into one, make foreign aid suddenly popular? Certainly not. The commission admits this and advocates building a support network of concerned citizens to spread the word of why foreign aid matters.

That is not an inherently exciting message. Foreign aid turns people off. Indeed, the commission's report does not even mention "foreign aid." It speaks of "foreign cooperation" and "mutual assistance," the point being that America gains from what it gives. But it is a job of persuasion that requires constant attention.

The Carlucci commission worked against discouraging odds — the fundamental unpopularity of its cause, the president's unsympathetic inclination to lecture the downgraded, and congressional distaste for any foreign role. Its report gives Mr. Reagan a handsome opportunity to restore the vitality of these programs and to protect a foreign policy weapon that is as effective as it is benign.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

London on the Commonwealth

"Tedious, tiresome, exhausting." That is how Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's dynamic leader, describes the 10-day Commonwealth conference. He might have added a fourth adjective: futile. The Commonwealth is largely a collection of countries which individually can do nothing — and collectively can do nothing useful. What purpose is there in India meddling in South West Africa (Namibia)? What business has Nigeria meddling in Cyprus? The non-Caribbean countries of the Commonwealth got it completely wrong about Grenada. Instead of applauding America's liberation of the island from Marxist gangsters, they denounced the action.

The British Empire was the greatest force for stability since ancient Rome. The Commonwealth is not its successor. It is a talking shop. Until it can talk sense it should meet less often and for a shorter period.

— The Daily Express.

It was a sensible and productive meeting expressing nothing of startling originality, skating past a few details, such as the conditions for effective dialogue between the superpowers, and taking some positions that Britain was not quite able to endorse. But in general it addressed itself constructively to the world problems in a manner that deserves attention.

— The Times.

The prolonged attention given to southern Africa in the final commonwealth may be dismissed by many as just another addition to the mountain of ineffectual effusions on this unhappy subject. It comes near the end of [Tuesday's] declaration, which also covers such diverse, complex and equally intractable matters as Cyprus, Grenada, Central America, the Middle East, the world economy and the law of the sea. Many of the heads of government present in New Delhi were unable to conceal their disappointment and frustration over be-

ing unable to do anything more than complain about the apparent immutability of the Namibian problem. No new ideas were on view, no new initiative could be scraped together.

— The Guardian.

Progress This Time at UNESCO

For the first time in a decade the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has moved, if slightly, toward the American position on freedom of communication. At the general conference that ended Saturday in Paris, UNESCO adopted a significant compromise. Instead of a panel to study an international code for journalists, it approved a two-year review to determine the effect of news organizations on international relations and also on developing countries.

The dispute over world press coverage has been a dominant issue at UNESCO conferences for the last 10 years. Third World nations have complained that Western news agencies monopolize all forms of communication and tend to emphasize political strife and natural disasters, rather than social progress, in international news. The less-developed countries, backed by the Soviet Union, have sought to establish international standards and a licensing system for journalists. They have called this a new world information order, but of course it is the world's oldest information order: censorship.

In effect it would allow governments that practice censorship at home to also control the flow of news from their countries. The proper answer is the one proposed by Western nations to help the less-developed countries acquire the technical equipment and the professional skills to increase, not limit, the flow of news within and beyond their own boundaries.

If the results of the Paris conference move the agency in a new direction, the United States should stay in UNESCO. Talking over differences is better than fighting over them.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Intervention in the Caribbean?

WASHINGTON — Every sign points to speedy intervention in Haiti unless the conditions improve. The Assistant Secretary of State has informed the foreign correspondents that under pressure from foreign governments, the United States would intervene. Mr. Furness, the American Minister to Haiti, reports the continued success of the revolutionists, saying that Government troops are deserting by the wholesale, and that the Government troops, in some places, have been tied together so that they cannot desert. Mr. Leger, the Haitian Minister here, has received a despatch from President Nord Alexis indicating that the Haitian President will fight to the finish and that he is confident of success, despite past defeats.

1933: Germany to Start Sterilization

BERLIN — More than 100,000 Germans, including 18,000 prison inmates, have already been examined with a view to establishing who among them is subject to sterilization, in conformity with the law promulgated in the summer. A government spokesman declared that 200,000 to 300,000 will be sterilized in Germany in the next few years. Those people whose descendants, according to scientific knowledge, would be likely to inherit serious handicaps will be liable to sterilization under the direction of the "hereditary courts." The specified handicaps include insanity, St. Vitus' dance, blindness and deafness, alcoholism, certain bodily deformities, and manias coming under the heading of "schizophrenia."

Grenada: Intelligence on Trial

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — Have the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency become so bureaucratized that they can no longer make a relatively simple collection of elementary data from open sources?

Grenada lies on the main tanker route from the Middle East to Venezuela and the Gulf of Mexico. The island has been a focus of Pentagon concern for three years. The Reagan administration repeatedly denounced its Marxist leadership as a threat to the hemisphere. For some time there were contingency plans for an invasion.

Yet when U.S. personnel landed with the mission of rescuing Americans, they had tourist maps that did not adequately identify non-tourist landmarks — such as Grenada's mental hospital. Had the hospital been so identified, it might have spared the air strike that killed as many as 20 patients.

Military commanders have been blunt about the lack of information. Admiral Wesley MacDonald testified that in directing the operation he could have used information from agents on the ground — human intelligence from people.

Conflicting administration statements as to the number and character of the Cubans on Grenada revealed the scope of ignorance, with initial estimates running as high as 1,100. At one time the Pentagon and the State Department went overboard in describing them as a "combat engineer" battalion.

The Cubans present turned out to total fewer than 750. As television viewers could see from their garb and physiques, most were middle-aged laborer types, no doubt capable of handling light weapons but hardly lean young fighting men. There were more Americans on the island, both residents and students, than there were Cubans.

The Reagan administration also grossly misrepresented the nature of the new airport at Point Salines and its origins. It is 9,000 feet long, not 10,000. It was designed, not by the Soviets or the Cubans, but by Plessey Airports, a British company that acted as the prime contractor.

In the Financial Times of London on Oct. 31, Plessey said that the airport was a civilian project with none of the hardened facilities that a military airport would require. The project had multinational funding and financial guarantees from the British government. One American firm held the subcontract for draining the lagoon for an airport causeway, another for building fuel tanks.

Under the contract, Plessey was given complete responsibility for "overall project management and the provision of all essential equipment and services to establish an operational airport" — hardly a prescription for a secret Cuban base.

Before Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's assassination and the takeover of the government by a military gang, at no point was Grenada a

closed society of the East European or Cuban variety. Camera-draped tourists moved freely over the island during the winter. It was a well known haven for yachtsmen, and it had the usual Caribbean itinerant population of retirees, escapists and drifters of every nationality. There was a seasonal migration of small merchants and workers to and from other Caribbean islands.

In short, there was every opportunity for U.S. intelligence agents — black and white, operating under a wide range of covers — to move with comparative freedom over every part of Grenada except the few sealed-off areas. Even the offshore island of Carriacou, which the Pentagon suspected of concealing Cuban troops and "installations," was readily accessible by boat.

Security at the warehouses filled with arms, many of them antiquated, seems to have been minimal. Newspaper accounts uniformly tell

of keys having been turned over by locals, rather than being found on Cubans or Soviet agents.

In this case a small investment in on-the-spot coverage could have supplemented aerial surveillance and local maps to provide virtually all the data needed for operational use. Plessey and the American subcontractors were at the other end of a telephone and would have been happy to supply information.

Better political intelligence about the Grenadian leadership might have prevented Mr. Bishop's murder and made invasion unnecessary.

Already the standard battery of alibis and defenses is being rolled out by the intelligence community: Personnel in the Caribbean had been cut back, CIA stations had been closed, the decision to invade was made on too short notice.

But Grenada was supposed to be the prime instrument of Soviet-Cuban penetration in the southern



Caribbean. None of the legislative restrictions on covert operations applied to collection of intelligence.

If these intelligence deficiencies show up in the case of a tiny Caribbean island with an English-speaking population, what should one expect in the case of more distant targets with alien cultures and ob-

scure languages? Next time, the United States may not have the luxury of 100-to-1 odds against ditchdiggers and paving crews.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

'Grenada Points the Way Back'

IS THIS the resurgence of American power that some of us have been hoping for since the election of Ronald Reagan? The Reagan administration has moved decisively and effectively. If Lebanon shows us a United States still suffering from the shell-shocked condition that has muddled our minds and paralyzed our national will since Vietnam, Grenada points the way back to recovery and health.

— Norman Podhoretz, editor of Commentary, writing in The New York Times.

A Violation of International Law

AMONG international law experts there is remarkably broad agreement that the invasion was a flagrant violation of international law. The Charter of the Organization of American States says: "The territory of a state is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another state, directly or indirectly, on any grounds whatever." The only exception is action taken "in accordance with existing treaties." The treaties referred to — the Rio Treaty and the United Nations Charter — permit the use of force in only two situations: in self-defense against "armed attack," or when the action is properly authorized by the United Nations or the OAS.

— Abram Chayes, professor at Harvard Law School and a former legal adviser to the State Department, writing in The New York Times.

... or Legitimate Resort to Force?

THE American and allied campaign in Grenada is legitimized by classic precedents in international law, notably the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. President John F. Kennedy used armed force to prevent deployment of the Soviet Union's ground-based nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Like the Cuban missile crisis, the invasion of Grenada must be viewed in the broader context of Soviet-Cuban Caribbean policy. The United States and many other nations have long perceived the development of the Soviet-Cuban base on Grenada with grave concern. For Grenada's island neighbors, the brutal murders of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues converted that concern into panic. They saw the course of events on Grenada as an immediate threat, and asked the United States to help them defend themselves. Their request reinforced the independent legal right of the United States to eliminate the impending deployment of a hostile force on a large scale in Grenada.

— Eugene V. Rostow, professor of law at Yale University, writing in The New York Times.

Reminiscent of the Brezhnev Doctrine

THE new "Reagan Doctrine" bodes ill. In effect, President Reagan has proclaimed an entirely new United States doctrine in foreign affairs — an extraordinary precedent that may serve to sanctify American military action elsewhere in the world when he deems that democratic institutions, as he defines them, again must be saved. The Reagan formulation has

Should America Stay Neutral in the Iraq-Iran War?

A Case for Siding With Iraq

By Christine Helms

WASHINGTON — For three years the United States has myopically maintained neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war. U.S. self-interest requires a tilt toward Iraq.

Washington has long hoped that an early normalization of relations with Ayatollah Khomeini's regime was possible. But the ayatollah has followed his own course — neither alliance with the Soviet Union nor normalization with the United States — as determined by the internal dynamics of the Iranian revolution.

Washington has relied on the Arab states of the Gulf to finance Iraq, but given both the duration of the war, which started in September 1980, and its high human cost — 50,000 Iraqis dead, 60,000 wounded, 50,000 lost as prisoners from a population only one-third that of Iran's — Gulf states' funding will not be sufficient to sustain Iraq indefinitely.

Believing that Iraq would not collapse, the United States has assumed that a military stalemate that drains both sides serves U.S. interests. But a permanent stalemate is not certain, since a war of attrition favors Iran.

In the last three years many Americans have revised their view of Iraq's value. Iraq is needed for leverage against Syria, which continues to maintain forces on its eastern border with Iraq, thereby limiting the number of Syrian forces threatening Lebanon and Israel. If Iraq collapses and a Syrian-Iranian axis is formed, Syria will become the new regional power and be able to flaunt its anti-Americanism even more effectively.

The nightmare of a Syrian-Iranian axis would be felt not only in Israel and Lebanon, but also in the area around the Gulf, through which passes at least one-third of Europe's oil and half of Japan's. The Arab states of the Gulf are ruled by dynastic families whose capacity to resist Iranian subversion is limited.

In December 1981 the Iranians narrowly missed a takeover of Bahrain in a carefully planned coup that, if successful, might have denied the U.S. Navy use of its only port in the Gulf. Only Iraq has been a countervailing restraint on Iran's subversive ambitions in the fragile Gulf states.

American policymakers' erroneous, stereotyped image of Iraq as radical and pro-Soviet has delayed a U.S. Iraqi rapprochement.

Since 1975, Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union have deteriorated to such an extent that the Iraqi Communist Party's leadership is exiled and almost all Soviet advisers have been expelled. Iraq has openly criticized Soviet interference in internal Arab affairs. Among the Arabs, Iraq was

the first and the loudest critic of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In recent years Iraq has probed for an improvement in relations with America. Washington has made only one request of Baghdad — that it restrain Abu Nidal, a Palestinian terrorist. Baghdad says it has done so. Abu Nidal is now in Damascus.

Iraq has agreed, unlike Syria, to invite Amnesty International repre-



Drawing by Mouslim.

sentatives to discuss human rights violations and means to resolve them. And President Saddam Hussein has told Stephen Solaz, the New York congressman, that he accepts Israel's right to secure borders.

The ever-strengthening ties of the Gulf Cooperation Council, composed of the Arab Gulf states, is a promising development for Gulf security. The council has planned joint military exercises and intelligence exchanges. Warning the Soviets to keep out of the Gulf, it has accepted U.S. military-access arrangements with Oman and Bahrain, as well as U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

A radical pro-Soviet Iraq would have opposed such a grouping, with its security arrangements and pro-American bias. Iraq has welcomed the council, publicly lamenting that it has not yet been invited to join.

Steps that could be taken to assist Iraq include intelligence-sharing, encouragement of Iraqi-European commercial relations, repair of Iraq's oil facilities and help to export the oil. In further arms sales to Iran from any source including Israel, and active resistance to Iranian threats and terrorist activities in the region.

The writer, a research associate at the Brookings Institution, is author of "The Cohesion of Saudi Arabia" and is preparing "Iraq: Eastern Flank of the Arab World." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Better to Watch the Oil Lanes From Afar

By Thomas L. McNaughton

WASHINGTON — A U.S. tilt toward Iraq would serve no useful American purpose and might indeed be a grave mistake.

President Saddam Hussein is seeking to turn the possibility into fact. Iraq is unable to sustain incessant casualties. Nor can it long endure the economic strangulation caused by the destruction of its offshore oil facilities, the blockade of its coast and the sabotage of its pipeline through Syria, Iraq's ally.

Saudi and Kuwaiti subsidies to Iraq, once a billion dollars a month, have dropped with the decline in those countries' oil incomes. Iraq is dribbling small amounts of oil through its pipeline across Turkey, while Iran finances its war effort with income from relatively large oil exports shipped from Kharg Island.

When it threatens to use French Super Etendards and Exocet missiles to destroy Iraq's oil export trade, Iraq is bluffing. Exocets are designed to hit ships, not islands. Major damage to Kharg would be largely accidental. Exocets fired at tankers could deter other tankers from approaching the island, curbing Iran's exports; but because Iraq has few Exocets — and only a fraction of them are likely to work — Iran's problems would at worst be temporary.

Mr. Hussein would probably pre-

fer to avoid using the Exocets. Instead he would like to provoke Iran to make good on its threat to stop oil from leaving the Gulf. This, he hopes, would draw U.S. forces into the Gulf.

How likely is that scenario? Iran's ability to mine the Strait of Hormuz is quite limited. Its air force is too small and worn to fly more than sporadic raids against the oil tankers. Tankers are the easiest prey — a motorboat loaded with dynamite could sink one. If carried out in the central or southern Gulf, such action would indeed halt tanker traffic.

It would then be necessary to protect tankers, a mission that could be performed by forces from several countries, the United States prime among them. If Iran continued to oppose the movement of ships, its air and naval forces would have to be destroyed. The United States and its allies would wind up doing what Iraq cannot do for itself.

The chances of this may be slim, but Iraq has little to lose by trying. America can do little to stop Iraq. But this is different from siding with it. Undoubtedly, as the French note, Iraq is strategically important: Its forces serve Western interests by protecting the small oil states of the Arabian Peninsula from Iranian military power and coercion.

But Iran remains the largest and

most powerful of the Gulf states. It dominates the Gulf geographically. It is the crucial buffer between the Soviet Union and the Gulf.

Washington has been reluctant to pressure Iran, largely because of fear that this would push it into Soviet hands or foster instability that would rebound to Moscow's benefit. Iran is today almost as anti-Soviet as it is anti-American, but its revolution is not finished and it still makes sense to worry about the prospect of Soviet intervention or intrigue.

As fearful as the peninsula oil states may be of Tehran's power and ideology, they have to live with Iran. What would a tilt toward Iraq mean? Iraq's historic opposition to Israel makes it difficult for America to sell its arms. America has no diplomatic levers with which to pressure Iran.

Much better to observe neutrality, while being prepared to respond to any attempts by Iran to stop the flow of oil from the Gulf. The United States should seek to respond jointly with other concerned countries, and to do so with as much moderation as possible and with no ransom.

If such actions help solve Iraq's problem, so much the better.

The writer, a research associate at the Brookings Institution, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Walesa: 'Former Leader'?

In the "People" column of Nov. 22, Lech Walesa is described as "the former leader of Poland's banned Solidarity labor union." I must have missed out on a news item. When was he deposed, or did he resign?

B.R. van der STEENHOVEN, Luxembourg.

'It Was Our President'

I was a student and a journalist in Paris at the time of John F. Kennedy's death. In the moving and thoughtful treatment in the International Herald Tribune and elsewhere of the 20th anniversary of his death, I have been surprised by the failure of any writer to recognize John Kennedy's one truly unique achievement.

Although I am Australian and had never lived in the United States, Kennedy was my president, as he was to all my friends in Paris — British, French, German, Turkish.

At least if you were under thirty, it was our president who was murdered. John Kennedy's unique achievement

is that for one shining moment the whole Western world was united under one leader. I don't believe it has happened before, and I don't expect it will happen again.

DAVID MITCHELL, Gland, Switzerland.

About Criticizing Israel

Regarding "U.S. Jews Assert Right to Criticize Israeli Policies" (IHT, Nov. 24) by Terence Smith:

The former foreign minister, Abba Eban, and the former Knesset member, Arle Eliav are a less-than-loyal opposition to the Likud government. As a member of the Herut party (I-kud) central committee, I encourage U.S. Jews' criticism. The questions are: What to criticize? When and where and whom to criticize?

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg says that two-thirds of North American Jewry opposes "annexation" by Israel of the "West Bank." What of these statistics? Forty percent of U.S. Jews marry non-Jews; 85 percent of U.S. Jews have never been in Israel; 99.5 percent of U.S. Jews will never live in

Israel, have to bear its heavy security burden, and face the possibility of being destroyed if decisions regarding Israel's foreign policy err.

Mr. Eban and Mr. Eliav should imitate Menachem Begin's 29-year record of serving as a loyal opponent of governments he criticized — internally, and not through the use and misuse of non-Israeli Jews.

BARUCH J. HURWICH, Jerusalem.

Below the High Ground

U.S. marines in Beirut have been victims of failure to abide by the old military rule to "secure the high ground." They have been sitting ducks to Syrian-backed terrorists in the mountains around them.

All talk about Israel giving up the Golan Heights or the West Bank should now stop once for all. It is evident that the Arabs want these high grounds for the military purpose of having the Israelis in the valley below them at their mercy.

FRED MANN, London.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1365. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Gen. Mgr. Asst. Alan Lester, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-335618. Telex 61170.
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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 712021136. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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هكذا عن الأصل



Sergeant Ernesto Mateo, right, pointing to photographs taken the day Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was assassinated in the Philippines. Sergeant Mateo testified before a panel of inquiry that he was one of the soldiers who shot Mr. Aquino's accused killer, Rolando Galman.

Philippines Says U.S. Has Promised 'Firm Support' for Economic Efforts

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

MANILA — A special U.S. envoy has conveyed to President Ferdinand E. Marcos a promise by President Ronald Reagan of "firm support" for efforts to overcome the current Philippine economic crisis, according to a government spokesman.

The message was said to have been delivered by Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters during a one-hour talk with Mr. Marcos at the presidential palace here. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the visit by General Walters was part of a routine round of talks with Southeast Asian leaders.

The Philippine prime minister, Cesar E. Virata, who is also the minister of finance, said at a cabinet meeting Sunday that the country needed \$4 billion in new capital next year and that it hoped to obtain the funds from the United States, Japan, Middle Eastern countries, international lending agencies and private banks.

The economic situation has worsened since the assassination of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., on Aug. 21, with political unrest leading to a large outflow of money from the Philippines.

At the inquiry into the Aquino assassination, an air force sharpshooter, Sergeant Ernesto Mateo, told the special investigating commission Tuesday that he had fired nine bullets into the prone body of Rolando Galman, the accused assassin. He said he had done so because Mr. Galman was trying to get up.

10,000 Rally Against Marcos
About 10,000 demonstrators chanting "Marcos resign" burned a U.S. flag Wednesday at a protest rally against the Marcos government, United Press International reported from Manila.

The protesters marched through the streets of suburban Pasig and assembled in a square in front of a

Roman Catholic church, where speakers called for an end to Mr. Marcos's rule.

On Tuesday, police arrested 12 of 100 students who were marching toward the U.S. Embassy to protest the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The students were halted about one block from

the embassy and ordered to disperse because they lacked a permit for a street procession.

Mr. Marcos, 66, left the presidential palace Wednesday for the first time since the assassination of Mr. Aquino and flew to the mountain resort of Baguio for a brief visit.

Warsaw Priest Is Symbol of Church-State Tension

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — The Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko's tiny, cluttered apartment in the rectory of the St. Stanislaw Kostka Roman Catholic parish was, as usual, a beehive of activity on a recent Saturday morning.

One visitor had come several hundred miles to deliver a tape recording of a Voice of America broadcast that had reported Father Popieluszko's problems with the Polish authorities. Another brought 1,100 zlotys (about \$11) — the regular monthly contribution from a group of retired actors who set aside part of their modest pensions to help those in greater need.

All the visitors were screened by a burly parishioner who serves as bodyguard for the priest. The government has said that Father Popieluszko has been under investigation, presumably for abusing religious freedom and propagating anti-socialist political views.

His name reportedly holds a prominent spot on a list of 69 priests that the government is said to have given the church authorities early this month; it was reportedly accompanied by a warning that if the bishops did not curb their activities, the government would. Both church and government officials deny that the letter was sent.

"Love for the fatherland is not politics," Father Popieluszko said. "If I was doing something to be ashamed of, then I'd be afraid."

The priest's story is a study in church-state tensions in Poland — strains that are sometimes clear, sometimes less visible, but always

present. They are born of deep and seemingly irreconcilable differences in outlook that defy attempts to separate religion and politics.

In Father Popieluszko's world, communists are bound to see any competing philosophy as a political threat. Polish Roman Catholics, particularly, will not defer to the state on such questions as freedom, democracy and human rights.

The 36-year-old cleric has become a symbol because, as he puts it, he says what others think.

In August 1980, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the late Polish primate, directed Father Popieluszko to Warsaw's Huta Warszawa steel plant, where workers had put down their tools in protest over price increases.

He became the workers' chaplain, saying Mass and ministering to the strikers in the tense days when no one knew whether the authorities would keep negotiating with the workers or crush them.

The Huta Warszawa strike was part of a nationwide protest that culminated later that month in Gdansk with the signing of agreements giving Polish workers the Soviet bloc's first independent trade union — Solidarity.

Like much of the rest of the nation, the priest threw himself into Solidarity activity. In his eyes, the union stood for the same things as the church — national and individual dignity, justice and freedom.

A month after the imposition of martial law in December 1981, Father Popieluszko began his monthly "Masses for the Fatherland," the source of most of the official complaints against him.

The special Masses are now a Warsaw institution, attended regularly by a crowd of thousands that fills his suburban church and its grounds and spills over into a park across the street. The priest's words reach the most distant worshippers via outdoor loudspeakers.

According to an underground book on the subject, Father Popieluszko's sermons "are a public demand for the values that have been trampled, but which are just as dear and necessary to every one of us as bread and air. Truth and freedom are the main ones."

"One must not keep silent," the priest said at a Mass in September, when "proven Christian morality is replaced by so-called socialist morality."

What, he asked rhetorically, will sustain the nation if it is stripped of its Christian traditions and culture? "Will it be able to nourish itself on mendacious articles from Rzeczpospolita or Trybuna Ludu or Argumenty (three official newspapers)?" "Will it nourish itself by

stripping the souls of young people of national culture, of our magnificent Christian history or of the passing over of historical facts in silence?"

"Will it nourish itself on the slanders heaped on Solidarity or on the false charges leveled against its leaders who have been democratically elected by the nation? Will it nourish itself on the removal of crucifixes from schools and factories?"

Father Popieluszko added: "Where the life is in a way officially cultivated, there is no room for the truth."

The day after that sermon, the authorities opened a formal investigation against him.

In addition to the Masses, Father Popieluszko continues his duties as chaplain for Warsaw's steelworkers and medical community. About 100 workers, mostly from the steel mill and the FSO automobile factory, attend his twice-monthly lectures and discussions on the church's social teaching.

Asked what he was trying to accomplish, Father Popieluszko said: "Mostly what the pope said — preserving the spirit of the nation."

For the young priest, the crux of the matter is that Christianity is a greater value than socialism, and Poland is Christian. Christianity teaches that man is more important than what he produces, and to Father Popieluszko, Poland's political system tries to turn that around.

Letter Exists, Group Says

A British research institute that monitors church affairs in Eastern Europe insisted Wednesday that the Polish government had sent a letter to Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, with a request to silence 69 priests critical of Communist rule. Reuters reported from London.

Keston College refused to accept denials from church and government spokesmen that such a letter existed and a Keston official said the college hoped to obtain a copy of the letter and make it public.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

A Struggle of Moralism vs. Cynicism Emerges in Japan Election Campaign

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — He will probably never make it into "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," but Akira Hatanaka may have earned himself a niche in Japanese political lore with a recent comment on political morality.

"To ask a politician for classic virtue such as honesty and purity," he said, "is like asking for fish at the vegetable store."

In some places, that sort of observation would have been dismissed as nothing more than the obvious. But this country has been preoccupied with political ethics since mid-October, when former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was convicted of taking bribes.

Mr. Hatanaka happens to be Japan's minister of justice, and it was while discussing the Tanaka case in a magazine interview that he took what many considered a cavalier attitude toward honesty.

As predictably as snow falling on the crest of Mount Fuji, demands arose for Mr. Hatanaka's dismissal. Just as predictably, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone refused.

"I bear that in Shinjuku prefecture they sell salted mackerel at vegetable stores," he told parliament this week.

That got a big laugh and was considered a high point in what has been a long season in Japanese

politics. For a month, parliament did not work because opposition parties were boycotting sessions while Mr. Tanaka refused to give up his long-held legislative seat.

Mr. Hatanaka's comment angered more than a few citizens, and Mr. Nakasone appears to have contributed to their irritation with a trickle of one-liners.

"If we look at it closely," he said the other day, "people who are said to be the best politicians — such as Kennedy, Churchill or Lincoln — were not the best moralists either."

Politics here is soon to turn more serious. On Monday, Mr. Nakasone dissolved the Diet and announced a Dec. 18 national election for the all-important lower house. It will be the first lower-house general election in more than three years and Mr. Nakasone's most important test since becoming prime minister just over a year ago.

There is no shortage of questions relating to this election. For instance, to what degree do Japanese endorse Mr. Nakasone's repeated calls for greater military self-reliance? How much will he be hurt by his close political association with Mr. Tanaka? How much, if at all, was he helped by President Ronald Reagan's visit last month?

Mr. Nakasone is considered almost certain to be re-elected in his eastern Japanese district. The real issue is how well his Liberal Democratic Party does.

Most political analysts believe the party will lose seats, if only because it holds an uncommonly large majority — 286 of 511 seats. But no one thinks it will fritter away its majority entirely, and so the important question is whether the losses will be large enough to hurt Mr. Nakasone.

Observers suggest that he could be toppled as head of the Liberal Democrats if they fail to win at least 270 seats. Should the loss be held to only a handful of seats, Mr. Nakasone may well be on his way to becoming the first prime minister since 1972 to serve more than two years.

Active politicking began weeks ago, although the formal campaign will not begin until Sunday.

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind. But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?

Leftist Alliance Ruling France To Meet Today on Differences

Reuters

PARIS — The leaders of the French Socialist and Communist Parties, partners in the government, are to meet Thursday in an attempt to overcome differences that have become increasingly public.

Popular support for the left has dropped since the June 1981 general elections and the imposition of austerity measures has put the Socialist-Communist partnership under increasing strain.

The Communists were brought into government by President François Mitterrand after the Socialists won an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly during the elections.

The meeting between Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party's first secretary, and Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, each heading a team of eight negotiators, will be the first encounter of the parties' leaders since June 23, 1981.

At that time, the two parties agreed on domestic and foreign policies and committing the Communists to show "unfailing solidarity" with the Socialists on all issues. In return for this promise, four Communists were named to ministerial posts.

Several French political commentators had predicted the Communists would pull out of the government if the situation became troubled in order to resume their self-proclaimed traditional role as the defenders of the working class.

But the Communists have not done so. However, their disagreements with the Socialists over foreign and domestic policy have become more open, leading Mr. Jospin to publicly rebuke Mr. Marchais at the end of October.

Mr. Marchais is expected to argue at Thursday's meeting that the Communists have remained faithful to the 1981 agreement between the parties while the Socialists have changed course.

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INSIGHTS

Worn Down by Nine Years of War, Beirut Is Succumbing to Despair

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A man committed suicide in a parking lot the other day. No one knew who he was. No one knew where he came from. The neighbors said he had wandered around for a while, drinking from a can of poison marked with a skull and crossbones. Finally, he keeled over into convulsions. The neighbors just watched.

Eventually, someone called the police. When the officers arrived 40 minutes later, the body was already cold. They found a plastic bag in the man's grasp, stuffed with thousands of Lebanese pounds. After a while, the police took the bag and left the man. Then the coroner arrived to take a picture of the corpse, but his camera would not work. Finally, someone threw a pink sheet over the corpse and an ambulance took it away.

Mike the barber, whose shop is nearby, said the man was the third person to kill himself in that spot, which overlooks the sea. When asked why, he shrugged. "They like the view."

Suicides are fairly rare in Lebanese society, and no one will ever know for sure why the middle-aged man in a brown suit decided to take his life in a sandy parking lot in West Beirut. But whatever the reasons, his miserable death somehow seemed to symbolize the new mood of despair that has enveloped Beirut in the last few months.

Quail Eggs and Kalashnikovs

For the last nine years, Beirut residents have been adapting to an environment characterized by random violence and meaningless death. They not only learned to live with the chaos around them, but to do so with a style and panache that gave life in the city a unique air of absurdity. Quail eggs were always as available as Kalashnikov rifles.

And no matter how bad things got, people always seemed to adjust, to bounce back and to buoy their spirits by believing that the next summit conference, the next war, the next set of negotiations would be the quick fix to end all their troubles.

Those days are over. The operative word in Beirut these days is "exhaustion," with more and more people conceding that they "just can't take it anymore."

Many Lebanese who swore in the last few years that they would never leave are now joining the long lines for visas outside every Western embassy in town. What has suddenly brought on the change? It is a combination of things: a drastically deteriorating security environment,



A girl hurt in a Beirut explosion earlier this year being carried to an ambulance.

an economy that is being strangled by uncertainty and de facto partition, and a growing frustration and impatience with the inability of the United States to solve Lebanon's political crisis.

The "oxygen" that residents always depended on to be able to live with the violence of their city is becoming an increasingly scarce commodity. Constant electricity cuts due to ruined power lines promise a cold winter with some dark nights. An 8 P.M. curfew has snuffed out one of the few escapes people had — dining out

and getting together with friends. The economy is in such poor condition that even many of the most enterprising of businessmen cannot make money anymore.

So many roads have been cut off to traffic by barricades against car bombs that some people have just given up driving during the day. All the traditional escape routes from Beirut — the Chuf mountains, southern Lebanon and Tripoli — are closed by fighting until further notice. People cannot even count on Beirut's international airport being open.

An American professor who has been teaching in Beirut for 25 years and is married to a Lebanese woman was trying to explain the other day what seems to be happening to these Lebanese who are too tired to cope anymore.

"There is a test we used to do in class to see how easily living things can adapt," he said. "You put a frog in a pail of water and gradually turn up the heat. The frog just keeps adjusting to the new temperature until it finally boils to death because it is so used to adjusting that it doesn't think to jump out of the pail. I feel like that frog."

A department chairman at the American University of Beirut confided that one of his professors who just returned from an extended sabbatical came to him the day after he got back and declared that he needed another leave of absence. He said the university was simply going to have to change its leave policy to give professors more frequent "outs" if it wanted to retain its staff. It is as though people can only take Beirut life in smaller and smaller doses now.

"There are few people I want to see anymore," said Miss S., a vivacious, middle-aged secretary. "I don't have the energy anymore to talk with people who don't think the way I do. The big thing now is sitting around at night and gambling with a few old friends. We don't discuss politics. We don't discuss prices going up. We don't discuss where our children will go to school. We don't discuss car bombs. We just play cards and gamble and don't talk at all."

When Richard Day, a psychologist at American University, thinks about life in Beirut these days, he is reminded of Hans Selye, one of the leading researchers on the effects of stress on humans. Dr. Selye, said Mr. Day, had developed what he called a general adaptation syndrome to characterize the three stages through which any living organism passes when confronted with a stressful situation.

The first stage is one of alarm, during which the organism mobilizes to defend itself either by fighting or fleeing. The second stage is adaptation, during which it learns to adjust to the situation, as Beirut residents have been doing for nine years. But if the stress-inducing conditions continue unabated, Dr. Selye taught, this tension will eventually lead to a third and final stage, that of exhaustion, in which the system finally begins to break down.

"I think we are just beginning to enter the exhaustion phase," Mr. Day said. "The Lebanese were always a people with verve, who took pride in defying their environment. But you cannot keep adapting and defying forever. A feeling of overwhelming despair has set in here." "You can see it in the marketplace," he went on. "Before, people used to love to bargain and

haggle. Now, you go to buy something and you name a price and the merchant lachrymatically names a price and that's it. I see it in myself, too. I wrote a friend the other day about the killing of the marines, and I said, 'I have run out of feelings of disgust or sadness. The only one I can manage now is anger, but I can't even hold that for very long.'"

Making the 8 P.M. curfew even worse for people living in predominantly Moslem West Beirut is the knowledge that it is being applied much less stringently in the Christian eastern half of the capital, which is still dominated by the Phalangist Party and militia.

Technically, the curfew applies to the whole Beirut area. However, all anyone in West Beirut has to do is listen to Phalangist radio to know that there is something less than a curfew blanketing the other side of town. The Jet Set disco in East Beirut, for example, advertises openly on Phalangist radio, inviting customers to dance "24 hours a day." And the An Vieux Quartier restaurant tells listeners that it is taking reservations for elegant dinners.

Since the government of President Amin Gemayel is responsible for the inequitable manner in which the curfew is being applied, he is rapidly losing popularity in West Beirut. In fact, the same kind of seething discontent that blew the lid off West Beirut in August is welling up again.

The blocking of streets around Beirut is only an example of what has happened around the whole country. The main highway to Damascus has been closed for months because of the war in the Chuf, Tripoli is now out of bounds because of the war between Palestinian factions, and southern Lebanon is slowly being sealed off by the Israelis.

As far as businessmen are concerned, Lebanon, despite its small size, no longer constitutes a single market. The country, according to an economic consultant, is now subdivided into different regions where the movement of imported and locally produced goods is subject to the "whims and avarice" of the various regional forces in control.

At almost midnight on a recent evening, an East Beirut dinner party honoring a visiting American columnist was coming to a close. All night, the American guests had been pummeled with the same questions: "What are the Americans going to do for us? How are they going to save Lebanon?" All night, they responded by saying that only the Lebanese could save themselves. Suddenly, the hostess, who had said little during the evening, began to shriek with rage at her guests: "You Americans are killing us! You have been killing us for nine years! I can't stand it any longer. I just want to live. When are you going to stop killing us?"

The same was a disturbing one but highly revealing of the love-hate attitude many Lebanese are developing toward the U.S. Marine peacekeeping contingent based in Lebanon. On the one hand, people say they would be lost if the marines left; but on the other hand, they cannot understand why the United States cannot and is not solving their age-old problems. The most unsophisticated believe it must be due to some kind of U.S. conspiracy against Lebanon.

A leading West Beirut banker said that, after the 239 marines were killed in October in the truck-bombing of their headquarters, his chauffeur remarked to him: "The marines were supposed to protect the Lebanese Army. Now they need protection themselves — it's like diapers inside diapers."

In essence, the whole perception of the American presence is in transition, going from being viewed as saviors to being viewed as just another foreign force that is part of the problem.

It was striking that when the U.S. Embassy was blown up in a terrorist bomb attack last April, people in Beirut were truly shocked and horrified. At that time they were still leaning heavily on the Americans, and the embassy bombing left them feeling as though a supporting pillar had been blown out of from under them.

By contrast, the Lebanese reaction to the killing of the marines was relatively subdued. Few people spoke about it as they did of the embassy attack and few seemed to have taken it personally. It was as though they had scaled down all of their hopes for the marines and somehow expected such things to happen to a foreign force that gets involved in their local conflicts. It had all happened before.

The leading leftist Beirut daily, *As-Safir*, last week started calling the U.S. and French peacekeepers "the international militia," just one more foreign force fighting on Lebanese soil.

This changing attitude toward the Americans has great implications for the Lebanese. They cheered for the Syrians when they first came to Lebanon in 1976; and then after a while, they lost hope in them; they cheered, some publicly, some privately, for the Israelis when they came in 1982; and now they have lost hope in them; they cheered for the Americans when they arrived in September 1982, and now, if they lose hope in them, there is no one left, which is why many Lebanese are so reluctant to part with the belief that the Americans can somehow right all that is wrong.

But as each day goes by, it seems that more and more people are beginning to admit to themselves that maybe there is no solution for Lebanon.

Uganda Continues a Slow Slide Into Ruin

Military Brutality Rampant; 1 Million Are Said to Need Food or Medical Care

By Leon Dash

Washington Post Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — Once a pleasant, garden city set among verdant hills in East Africa's temperate highlands, Kampala today is a spectacle of decay and ruin. Its major streets are deeply rutted and full of potholes, and its buildings are dirty eyesores reflecting a decade of neglect.

Much like the legal, political and civil institutions that were destroyed during the turbulent rule of Idi Amin, Kampala and much of the countryside have slowly rotted.

It is a sad fate for a country that was dubbed the "Pearl of Africa" when it gained independence from Britain in 1962. But the wounds in the countryside and in the capital from the years of Mr. Amin's dictatorship have deepened during the violence that has followed the return to civilian rule.

Now it appears that the army of President Milton Obote has put anti-government guerrilla forces on the run in the country. But the cost has been a countless number of civilian lives and the displacement of tens of thousands of peasants who could be facing starvation in a matter of weeks. A European diplomat estimated the number of displaced peasants in immediate need of food and medical services at one million; several relief agency officials estimated that the number is at least several hundred thousand.

Brutality by Soldiers

The brutality of the armed forces makes the situation even worse. The human rights organization Amnesty International noted abuses in 1982, and the U.S. State Department released a report this year criticizing the violence.

The reports point to allegations of civilian detentions by the military, widespread abuses of human rights and killings carried on by soldiers in the barracks. Some of the torture methods used by the military, according to Amnesty International, include whippings with barbed wire, amputations with machetes, burning of genitals with flaming plastic and breaking of limbs with rifle butts.

Desperately bodies of young men have been found floating in Lake Kyoga, Amnesty International reported, and piles of bodies were discovered at numerous forest clearings around Kampala.

Western diplomats in Uganda said the charges are credible. The rebels, however, have also been extremely violent, according to reports by the government and Western officials in Uganda.

Peasants Flock to Camps

Thousands of peasants, many of whom have been fleeing both guerrillas and army soldiers in the bush for as long as two years, have flocked into army camps for fear of being killed in what have become the "free fire" zones of the countryside.

Western diplomats said that anyone caught by soldiers outside the camps is considered a guerrilla and is shot, in what has evolved as the army's indiscriminate practice of "massive retaliation" against the insurgency.

The fighting has raged across the Ugandan landscape since the Tanzanian Army invaded the country and toppled Mr. Amin in April 1979. The invasion caused the factionalized Ugandan Army to disintegrate.

Now living in exile in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Amin came to power in a 1971 military coup that overthrew the government of Mr. Obote, Uganda's first president.

During Mr. Amin's tenure, more than half a million Ugandans were systematically killed, according to Amnesty International. It said this "resulted in a complete breakdown of the rule of law and the destruction of institutions guaranteeing the most basic civil and political rights."

"The gun was the power," Mr. Obote, 58, said in a recent interview. "The courts were not operating. Any soldier, any policeman, any person who was powerful in the [Amin] regime had the power to take someone's life."

In the first 20 months after Mr. Amin fled, Uganda had two short-lived civilian govern-

ments and a military regime. Then Mr. Obote, after returning from nine years of exile in Tanzania, was re-elected in December 1980. Mr. Obote has charged that many of the police and soldiers loyal to Mr. Amin "have continued up to now to kill."

At the same time, two of Mr. Obote's political rivals, Yoweri Museveni and Andrew Kayunga, charged that his election victory was rigged and moved into the forests surrounding Kampala to begin the guerrilla war.

The civil war is seen by many analysts as an outgrowth of Mr. Amin's violent legacy. Mr. Amin maintained his power by manipulating the antagonisms of Uganda's 40 ethnic groups and the insecurities of the large African refugee population here. He managed to pit Ugandans against themselves and used foreign Africans as domestic intelligence and security agents as well as brutal enforcers.

Such persecutions still play a role in the fighting.

No one, including the Ugandan government, has an accurate count of the number of soldiers in the army. Estimates range from 25,000 to 40,000. Its rank and file, predominantly of the Acholi tribe, are nominally led by officers of the Lango tribe. Both groups are considered loyal to Mr. Obote.

The Baganda, among whom the guerrillas lived and were largely recruited, have been strongly opposed to Mr. Obote since he destroyed their semi-autonomous, centuries-old kingdom five years after independence.

The Baganda initially welcomed Mr. Amin's 1971 army coup and today are the main supporters of the Democratic Party, the only significant legal opposition to Mr. Obote's Uganda People's Congress Party.

Widespread Abuse of Civilians

The mixture of a hastily recruited, ill-trained army, which is largely drawn from two groups smoldering for revenge for the Amin years, and the guerrillas, who are recruited from among what the government politicians openly characterized as a treasonous population, has led to widespread abuses against civilians, according to a number of Western and African diplomats as well as the leader of the Democratic Party, Paul Semogerere.

Life for most of Uganda's estimated 14 million people has slowly been returning to normal. But in districts near the towns of Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende north and west of Kampala, which have been hit the hardest, tens of thousands of the approximately 1.5 million peasants have been killed, uprooted, forced to seek shelter in the barely livable army field camps or carried off in truckloads for grisly interrogation in army barracks.

The guerrillas closed off the districts they occupied for more than a year after the 1980 elections. They executed traditional chiefs to replace them with their own choices, killed many supporters of Mr. Obote's party and dozens of policemen manning isolated stations, boldly attacked army barracks inside Kampala and regularly ambushed army convoys and government vehicles traveling north on the two main roads, from Kampala to Masindi and Moina.

District Commissioner Nathan Karema, who was assigned to Luwero a year ago, said that at that time "you could not see anyone on the roads, not until after March of this year." He said in an interview that now "the guerrillas are on the run. They are in bad shape, without food or medicine."

In what a Western diplomat described as "a brutal sweep," the Ugandan Army at the end of last year began to fight its way into the rural bushland occupied by the guerrillas and treated the civilians "as indistinguishable" from the guerrillas, the diplomat said.

The army's attacks were preceded by artillery and mortar barrages against suspected guerrilla positions and civilian villages. The artillery barrages reportedly were carried out by a "training" team of North Korean gunners, at least two of whom were killed in last year's fighting.

In their panic, the guerrillas began to attack the peasants as well, and countless civilians were

forced to flee deeper into the bush to escape the guerrillas and the army, numerous Western diplomats said.

Entire villages were razed and thousands of civilians, especially young men, were killed outright or tortured to death by the army, said a European diplomat.

Near Luwero, a recent tour of three army-controlled camps for displaced peasants and an orphanage and health center for severely malnourished children — thousands of them dying from a measles epidemic that is spreading throughout the war zone — provided a grim glimpse of the level of the death and destruction that has been wrought.

In one of the largest and oldest camps, Ndejje, about 6,000 tattered peasants have survived since March on meager diets of donated emergency relief food that provide them with about half the daily adult caloric requirement. Children with the bloated stomachs of malnutrition run barefoot through the muddy campgrounds where small luts are made of banana leaves covered with strips of plastic.

Lawlessness in Capital

As the army began to battle the guerrillas in the countryside, thousands of people fled to Kampala seeking refuge, but the security situation in the capital also was bad. The post-Amin lawlessness began almost immediately. Criminals from the jails were turned free, and the ill-trained, poorly paid soldiers and police began to man security roadblocks in the city to extort money at gunpoint from drivers.

Anti-government forces in Kampala began to assassinate doctors, teachers, political leaders, religious leaders and lawyers in an effort to cut back on government services and create anarchy. At the same time, there were looting and armed robberies by bandits.

But according to Ugandan and Western officials, the situation in the city now is improving. The government also has scored gains in the war against the guerrillas in the countryside after a push through Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende early this year.

As the fighting has tapered down, tens of



Malnourished children at a refugee camp in the Karamoja district of Uganda in 1980.

thousands of starving peasants have begun to come out of hiding and are swelling the army camps looking for food.

With large areas of the districts depopulated, no one has a good estimate of the number of people who have survived the carnage and need help.

Relief workers bringing food, medicine and medical services face daily harassment from hungry, resentful soldiers who complain that the "enemy" civilians receive better treatment than themselves. These workers — from United Nations agencies, Save the Children, the Red Cross and Oxfam — said the soldiers, who are rarely fed or paid by the government, are often drunk and steal food deliveries at gunpoint.

Relief workers are finding more camps with

civilians living in squalid conditions as they follow in the wake of the army.

The Ugandan government was slow to act on the displaced civilians' plight. Mr. Obote finally made a public appeal, reportedly under Western pressure, for aid for 150,000 persons at the end of September. A Ugandan Foreign Ministry official said that for a long time "the government really did not know the magnitude of the problem" of the war-affected civilians.

"It is not possible to give numbers because today you may have 70,000 and then you allow some 10,000 or so to return to their homes," Mr. Obote said in an interview. "And then, all of a sudden, another 20,000 come" out of the bush, "so the numbers go on shifting."

Uganda is a country of exceptionally high fertility and abundant rainfall that provides two

yearly harvests. The markets of Kampala, just a half-hour drive south of some of the worst-hit areas, are brimming with fresh produce, but little if any of it is going to the starving peasants.

Mr. Obote said his government does not have the transportation to get Uganda's abundance of food to the strife-torn areas. Several Western diplomats, however, said Mr. Obote's government did not have the will or the interest to provide the needed food aid.

Emergency food supplies provided through the UN are enough to feed only 100,000 people half of the daily adult caloric requirement until the end of this month.

"There is some danger that food relief will run out," said a Western relief official, "because no one knows how many people we're talking about."

AIDS Fear Causes Sharp Drop in Tourists Visiting Haiti

By Marliese Simons

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Two years ago, many of Haiti's low-paid workers were still building and staffing new luxury hotels and nightclubs for the widening circle of Americans drawn by the conviviality, art and grace of the people of this preindustrial Caribbean land.

But since the summer of 1982, when U.S. health authorities linked Haiti and the so far incurable disorder known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, this country's tourist industry has collapsed. They said the largest group of AIDS victims consisted of male homosexuals, and the second largest group of victims consisted of Haitians.

Since then, charter flights and cruise ships have stopped docking in Port-au-Prince, the tropical verandas of the hotels stand empty, and maids, waiters, guides and handicraft vendors have been laid off. Hoteliers, local officials and foreign diplomats complain that the whole country has been stigmatized by AIDS.

An American resident of Haiti said that after landing at New York's Kennedy International Airport last month, he was asked by a customs official where he had embarked. "When I said Haiti," the traveler recalled, "the customs lady told me: 'Open your passport. I'm not touching it.'"

Like other Caribbean islands, Haiti began to lose tourists in 1981 as a result of the recession in the United States. But local officials and hotel owners attributed last year's decline to AIDS. The number of American visitors, who make up more than two-thirds of Haiti's tourists, fell from 70,000 in the winter of 1981-82 to 10,000

last winter, including business travelers, according to the government.

In a precarious economy where tourism was the second largest source of foreign income and supported about 25,000 direct and indirect jobs, this setback has brought widespread hardship and despair. The collapse has also provoked angry government charges that U.S. health officials have been racist in singling out Haiti and that AIDS was introduced here by American homosexuals.

Fear Spreads to Haitian Goods

Experts have said they believe that AIDS is not transmitted casually but through sexual contact, injections or transfusions. Yet such is the fear attached to the illness that almost anything related to Haiti appears to have been tinged. A shipment of dresses was recently returned from New York because it was labeled "Made in Haiti," an official said.

A group of American art collectors who were scheduled to come here in December canceled their tour, citing AIDS as the reason, Suzanne Seitz, owner of the Oloffson Hotel, said.

AIDS was first recognized in the United States in June 1981, and the effects on Haiti were felt a year later, after the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta identified homosexual men, Haitians, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs as the four groups statistically at high risk.

Now, after months of pressure from Haitian and U.S. doctors, the agency has dropped the words "risk groups" in discussing AIDS.

Haitians also point with bitterness to reports in the United States press suggesting that AIDS came from Haiti.

While the geographical origin of AIDS is unknown, some Haitian, American and other foreign doctors and health workers dealing with AIDS here insist that an infectious agent was brought to Haiti by American homosexuals, who passed it to the many male prostitutes operating here.

To support their contention, they cite the fact that AIDS has been virtually confined to urban areas, notably Port-au-Prince in Haiti. Of the nearly 180 documented AIDS cases in Haiti, they say, only six patients were from the countryside and all six had spent time in the capital.

Further, according to these doctors, pathologists who have screened files and slides going back 20 years found no evidence that AIDS reached Haiti before 1978, when the disorder is thought to have appeared in the United States. Cases were not identified as AIDS in the United States until later.

Epidemiologists have been sifting through factors that might make AIDS different in Haiti than it is elsewhere. The differences in symptoms here, doctors say, are related to the climate and the environment.

But questions about Haitian patients and how they contracted AIDS remain. Twenty percent of the known AIDS victims in the country have been women, compared with only 5 percent in the United States. Researchers said that only in some cases were they certain that the women had had contact with bisexual men who had the disorder.

Noting that AIDS might be transmitted by injections, health workers said people here were often exposed to the dirty needles of picnics, the ubiquitous, often untrained people who ad-

minister injections at home or in the back room of a pharmacy.

In the treatment of AIDS patients in Haiti, the disparities appear to be as wide as those in Haitian society. In the Cap-Haitien hospital, a private institution regarded as Haiti's best, five modern rooms have been set aside for AIDS research. The patients' expenses are paid from research funds granted by the U.S. National Institutes of Health to Cornell University and to one of the three local medical groups.

Local Conditions Contributed

Blood samples from the patients — their number varies between 6 and 10, one doctor said — are flown to the United States for immunology tests for which Haiti has no equipment.

But Haiti's poorest AIDS patients are in the dark, crowded wards of the free State University Hospital on the other side of town. The hospital, one doctor here said, "has no laboratory and is short of medicine, water, everything."

For many months, an isolated back room was set aside for AIDS patients, two staff members said, but the staff refused to enter and patients were dying quickly. Now the AIDS patients are scattered in the general ward.

"We are often not even sure if we are dealing with AIDS," a doctor said. "The patients may have had diarrhea for a year, they come in very late in the disease and they die before we know."

Once AIDS arrived in Haiti, it traveled fast, a foreign expert here said, "because, like any disease, it can flourish in a country where people are weakened by many traditional infections and parasites."

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SCIENCE

Saving the California Condor From Extinction

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

THE California condor, the huge vulture whose 10-foot wingspread is greater than that of any other bird in North America, has long been soaring close to the abyss of extinction. But a controversial rescue project operated by a small army of wildlife biologists, mountaineers and volunteer observers is now thought to have averted the extinction of this rare species.

The scientists seeking ways to save the few remaining California wild condors believe they may not only have stemmed the bird's population decline but can also begin to build up the condor's numbers in the wild within the next few years by returning birds raised in captivity back to the California mountains.

Two recent occurrences have provoked this new optimism.

Researchers at the Condor Research Center in Ventura, California, reported that the annual cen-

sus, nearing completion, has already accounted for 20 birds sighted and identified in the wild. The census indicates that the wild population has remained stable. In the past, a loss of one or more birds each year has been reported. In addition, a dramatic buildup has occurred in the captive population, from a single condor in 1981 to nine in 1983, raising the combined condor population to an estimated 29 birds. The captive-propagation program, which required the taking of eggs and nestlings from the wild, had been opposed by several environmental organizations.

Operated and financed by federal, state and private organizations, the recovery project involves thousands of man-hours of uncomfortable and dangerous work by team members as well as the use of sophisticated technology. The researchers are credited with developing new methods that enabled them to gather previously unknown data about the habits and ranges of the condors. The program is jointly administered by Noel F.R. Snyder, a research biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and John C. Ogden, a staff scientist of the National Audubon Society.

Its activities included these:

- Constant 24-hour surveillance and note-taking at the four known condor nesting sites in high mountain areas of the Los Padres National Forest in California.

- The taking of four newly laid eggs from mountain cave nesting sites for incubation at zoos in San Diego or Los Angeles. All the eggs were successfully hatched. The team also captured four baby condors and is raising them at the two zoos.

- The capture of two adult condors so that tiny solar-powered radio transmitters could be attached to their wings for telemetric tracking after their release.

- Monitoring of the radio-attached birds at observation posts, from traveling motor vans, and from helicopters and small airplanes.

"Because of the radio telemetry equipment on two of the birds, we've discovered two huge feeding areas of the birds that we didn't know about before," Mr. Ogden said in an interview, noting that such data would enable the scientists to see how much food might be available for the birds at those sites from year to year.

Condors subsist on carrion — dead bodies of cattle, other large and small mammals and large birds. The use of DDT and other pesticides, as well as mammalian predator poisonings and shooting by ranchers — and, possibly, other unknown factors — have caused

the condor population to decline since the turn of the century.

Although environmental groups had opposed the attaching of radio transmitters to the birds' wings for fear that they would hinder their flying capabilities, observers have seen no changes in their aerial habits. "The transmitters have enabled us to discover that a condor can fly 150 miles a day," said Mr. Ogden. "And we've also found out that they cruise at from 40 to 50 mph and can fly as fast as 80 mph."

Although there were never more than a few hundred California condors in modern times, according to Alexander Sprunt, director of field research for the National Audubon Society, they roamed the southern skies from Florida to California by the thousands in prehistoric eras. And the condor, whose scientific name is *Gymnogyps californianus*, is basically the same bird as it was during the Pleistocene era some 2 million years ago.

To trap or capture one and to take an egg from its cave require the skills of a mountaineer and the knowledge of a veterinarian, Mr. Ogden and Dr. Snyder said. To acquire an egg for incubating and hatching in the zoo or to capture a nestling, such a team climbs the mountain at night. At dawn's first light they wait until the adult condor has walked away from the cave nesting site before taking the egg or nestling (photos 1, 2). After the scientists place their quarry in a heated carrying box, a helicopter arrives at the mountain site and takes the box to the zoo (photo 3).

The recovery team has found that when an egg is removed from the cave, the female condor usually lays another. This process, called double-clutching, enables the condors to double their egg production and thus help sustain the total condor population. At one site, the researchers found, a third egg was produced when the second was removed, the first recorded instance of triple-clutching.

In addition to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Audubon Society, the California Fish and Game Department and the Zoological Society of San Diego are taking part in the program, which has faced opposition since its inception in 1980. The Friends of the Earth, a few chapters of the California Audubon Society and elements of the Sierra Club have said that interfering with the condors in their native habitat would hasten their demise. They cited the 1980 case of a newborn condor that died while being handled by a member of the recovery team. In the face of the recent successes of the recovery program, however, much of the opposition has been muted.



David Chardsey, Helen Snyder/National Audubon Society



Statues found in Jordan date from the seventh millennium B.C.

Statues May Shed Light on Stone Age Worship

By Eric Pace

MYSTERIOUS Stone Age statues of humans unearthed in Jordan last summer may have been used in ancestor worship or in a death cult, scientists suggest, or in a primeval faith that spread across the Middle East before the dawn of history.

The three-foot-tall plaster figures have drawn much attention because they were made in an era so primitive that mankind had not even begun using pottery. U.S. and British archaeologists say they date from the seventh millennium B.C. — at least 8,000 years ago.

Along with other relics, the statues were found in the remains of a large Stone Age village on the eastern outskirts of Amman, Jordan's capital, in a hilly area now called Ain Ghazal.

Ralph S. Solecki, a professor of anthropology at Columbia University and an expert on the prehistory of the Middle East, recently called

the findings "probably the largest and best-preserved collection of almost life-sized human statues found in the Middle East or anywhere from that period or earlier."

A co-director of last summer's dig, Gary O. Rollefson, was struck by the expressions on the statues' oversized faces, which are attached to long necks and equal bodies.

Dr. Rollefson, who teaches archaeology at Jordan's Yarmouk University, wrote in a preliminary report that the faces "appeared to reflect startled amazement and wide-eyed surprise."

There may be as many as 10 statues, he reported, but the exact number will not be known until scientists finish excavating them from each other and from some earth they were embedded in, a process expected to take months.

Twelve smaller plaster busts of humans were found along with the statues in a pit beneath a Stone Age house. The statues, Dr. Rollefson wrote, had been carefully laid down, and the busts had been set in

an arc at their feet in what he called "a deliberate arrangement with strong ceremonial connotations."

Other relics unearthed by the team of U.S., British, Canadian, Australian and German excavators last summer included two plaster-adorned human skulls as well as 50 animal figurines — which suggested, Dr. Rollefson said, "an animistic spiritual importance in the man-land relationships of the community population."

Three clay fertility figurines, about three inches long, were also discovered. Alan H. Simmons, the other co-director of the dig, described them in a recent telephone interview as "little fat ladies with pronounced breasts and big hips."

Dr. Simmons, the director of the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology, said the facial features on statues found at Ain Ghazal somewhat resembled the features on plaster-adorned skulls of the same period found earlier in

Israel and at Jericho, a few miles west of the Jordan River.

The link between the statues and the skulls, he said, "would suggest that the statues somehow are related to death and perhaps to the afterlife — perhaps to some sort of ancestor worship or death cult."

Coming after past, similar discoveries in the region, Professor Solecki said, the Ain Ghazal trove "adds to our knowledge and expands the breadth and depth of interpretations in this field."

What lies behind the making of these figures, he went on, "looks like a widespread belief that caught on and maybe had its own little localized interpretations — some sort of cult worship, ritually practiced by groups in their own manner."

Before long, more data will be available for scholars. Several samples of carbon from the Ain Ghazal site, mainly pieces of charcoal, have been submitted for carbon dating at the laboratory of the University of California at Riverside.

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L'Expansion 1 149 100 readers
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Regular readership: company executives
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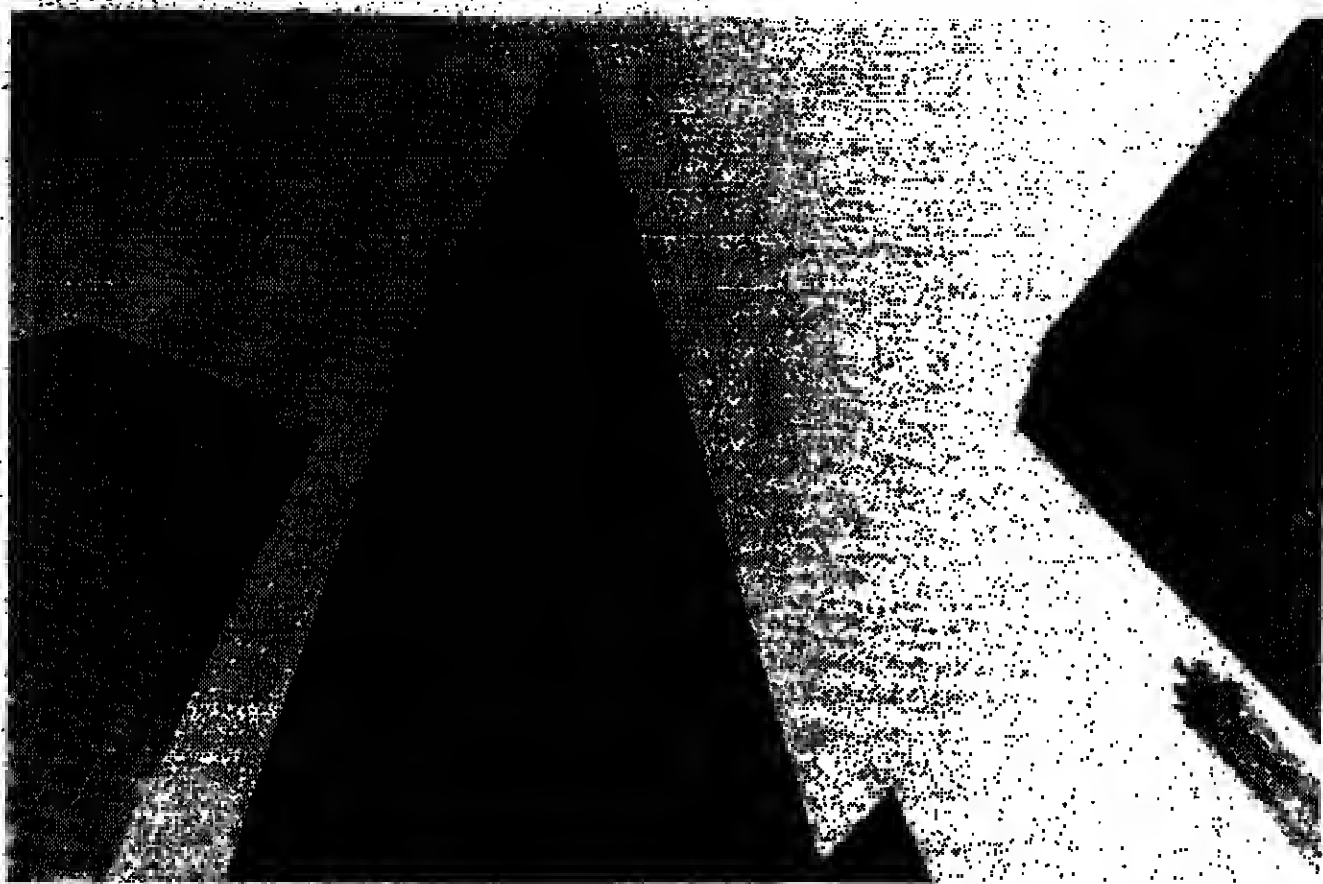
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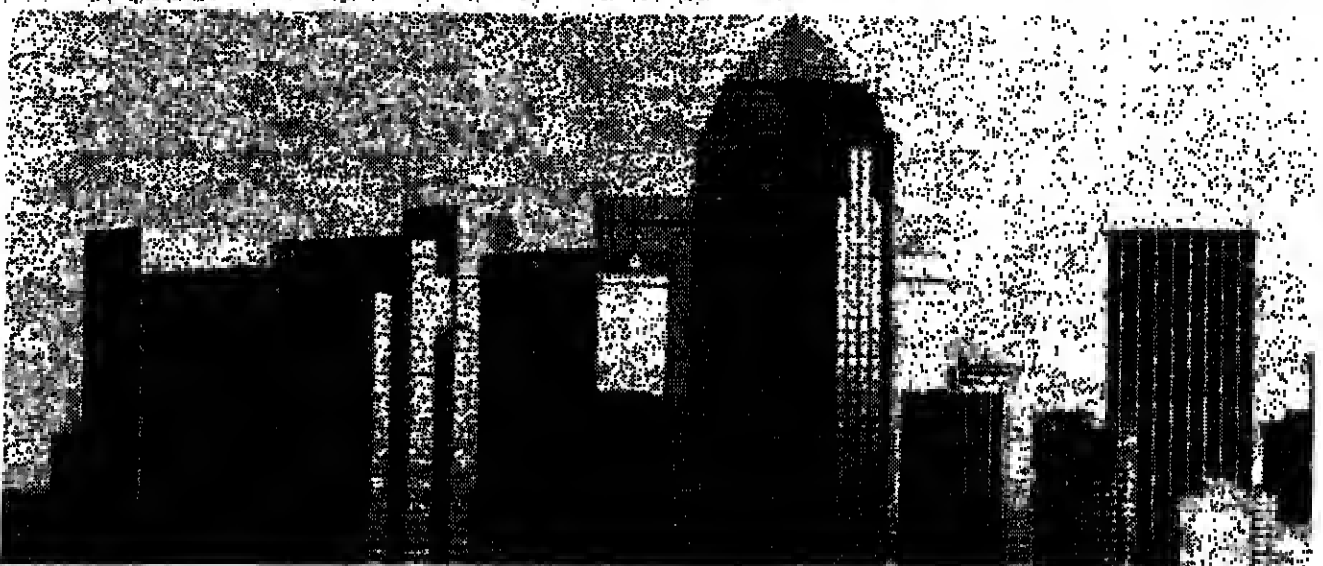
A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1983

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Changing U.S. skyline: Above, Los Angeles; below, Dallas.



Carter B. Horsley

Building Boom Brings New Look To Major City Centers Across U.S.

By Carter B. Horsley

NEW YORK—The general economic recovery in the United States in recent months almost started too late for the commercial real estate market, which is putting the finishing touches on one of the greatest building booms in history.

Most experts predict a reduction of construction activity over the next few years to permit an absorption of the growth. Whatever the temporary problems of particular areas, the vibrancy created by the current building boom, which is winding down, is evident in the new skylines, transit systems and urban design amenities in many central city cores across the country.

Perhaps the greatest excitement in the last year has been the activity in the syndication field, led by a half a dozen major private syndication companies, such as JMB Realty and VHS Realty, both in Chicago. Integrated Resources and Winthrop Securities. These have become voracious acquirers of prime properties whose values have escalated sharply in the intense sales competition. Perhaps more importantly, they have spurred a major re-evaluation of the potential of real estate by the institutional investment community.

Not only are the syndicators buying major office properties such as the Mellon Bank Building in Pittsburgh and other prime real estate such as the Boca Raton Hotel in Florida, they also are getting involved in new office construction in Chicago and public facilities such as the proposed sale and leaseback of the new convention center in New York designed by I.M. Pei.

In many cases, the syndication deals have been stimulated by tax shelter advantages in which the syndicate has been able, according to many brokers, to retail their purchases with substantial fees, in some cases perhaps as much as 30 percent or more.

Not surprisingly, everyone, it seems, is jumping onto the bandwagon of syndication—insurance companies, securities concerns and banks—with the probable result that real estate will be sharply upgraded in the investment thinking of the average American. The traditional financial institutions and service companies, one real estate expert recently remarked, "can smell blood." As Kevin Haggarty of Cushman & Wakefield Inc., observed, "oil and gas deals are out of vogue and other investments such as master recordings and cattle are not competitive with real estate now."

A degree of regulation is anticipated shortly to curb some of the more flagrant fees involved

in some of the syndications, but most real estate experts expect syndications to survive and thrive. Donald R. Knab, senior vice president of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, for example, said that "the tax laws will change but not in a way to destroy the syndication movement which is a force to be reckoned with that has brought real estate to the attention of the individual investor and something we are going to be into."

One major syndicator said recently his office was closing two private syndication placements a week, a high level of activity, but remarked that the increasing competition in the field will bring some order into the marketplace. He pointed out that the recent bids on the New York City Convention Center sale were "very close." He added that his concern expects to soon open offices in the branches of a large bank.

The real estate market, according to a recent article in the National Real Estate Investor by Anthony Downs, an analyst, is "being driven more by the easy availability of money rather than the true user needs for space."

Syndication investment in U.S. real estate this year has been estimated to range from \$26 to about \$40 billion. "It's been a marvelous year, terrific for selling, tough for buying," Mr. Knab observed, adding that interest rates are likely to remain at about the same "level as they are now for the next year."

VMS, which was founded in 1977, expects to have about 20,000 apartments, 7-million square feet (630,000 square meters) of commercial space and 5,000 hotel rooms in its portfolio by the end of the year. Companies that only a few years ago might have focused their attention on properties worth perhaps only a few million dollars now are bidding in the hundreds of millions of dollars. One leading syndicator needed 11 months a decade ago to fully subscribe a \$13-million offering and this year was able to complete a \$273-million deal in 22 days, according to one real estate expert with a major Wall Street securities firm.

In addition to the syndications, savings and loan institutions, flush with funds that they have gained through recent deregulation, are active in

the commercial real estate markets, adding to the amount of money that is chasing real estate.

Michael Premise, the head of development with Cadillac Fairview, the large Canadian developer that has become a major force in American real estate along with Olympia & York and Oxford Development, said he had two primary concerns about the new financial markets in real estate: "A tremendous amount of land speculation primarily fueled by the savings and loan institutions far beyond what is practical; and the syndication vehicle being used to justify marginal buildings when we need a period of adjustment to get back into equilibrium in most markets and only pursue new projects very selectively."

The overbuilding that has resulted in a double-digit vacancy rate for office space in many major areas also may be eclipsed in long-term importance for the industry by the plans of some developers to "go public" to raise capital directly.

The overbuilding led to many projects being put on hold. But as the marketplace is individual, specific markets still can provide exceptions for specific projects. Thus, some major new projects are being actively pursued in some soft markets. Some major downtowns, such as New York, Los Angeles, Boston and Philadelphia, are stronger than ever. Some medium-size cities like Seattle, Pittsburgh, Portland, Tampa and Cincinnati are full of promise. Some areas face severe problems, like Houston, Denver and Detroit and still others like Miami, San Diego and Austin are difficult markets to assess in the short term, although their long-term growth seems substantial and certain.

Downtown areas generally have fared better than suburban ones. However, many leading developers and lenders will remark privately that some downtowns with large numbers of ethnic minorities thrive less well than suburbs, a factor that may hurt the otherwise robust health of some major immigration centers.

The U.S. Census Bureau recently projected that the West will grow by 45 percent in population by the end of the century, gaining about 19.3 million people; the South will gain about 31.2 percent; the North Central region will gain by only 1.5 percent; and the Northeast will lose 5.3 percent.

New York State will lose 2.6 million people and fall from the second to the fourth most populous state, according to the forecast. At the same time, mobility is declining, that is, Ameri-

(Continued on Page 11)

Canada: Waiting for the Turnaround

CALGARY—Canada is beginning to recover from its worst recession since World War II, but unemployment remains high—more than 11 percent—and the rate of recovery is not likely to turn around quickly the country's generally depressed real estate markets.

Harold Milavsky, the president of Trizec, one of Canada's leading developers, said in a recent interview that "the Canadian economy has generally turned around in most parts of the country, but the biggest concern is the continuance of high real interest rates."

Toronto remains strong and Montreal has stabilized from a period when it lost substantial financial activity to Toronto. But the West, Calgary and Edmonton, in particular, is weak. In Ottawa, four new office towers will be completed soon, adding about 900,000 square feet to an existing inventory of about 8.4-million square feet. But the market is relatively stable.

The Economic Council of Canada recently forecast that Canada's gross national product in 1983 will be amount to a 3-percent increase, compared to a decrease last year of about 4 percent. The council also predicted 4 percent growth for next year.

Recent interviews with the country's leading developers indicated a general optimism that Canada's natural resources of oil, natural gas, minerals and timber will again come into demand and that the Calgary and Vancouver markets have bright long-term futures. In the short term, however, Calgary faces a struggle with at least a quarter of its 24-million square feet of existing office space vacant. Vancouver, on the

other hand, is a much more attractive city and, with a diversified economy, is much more stable. Edmonton, where Manulife has just completed an 800,000-square-foot office tower and the Bank of Montreal is building an attractive large banking facility, is becoming more of a blue-collar community, compared to the professional aura of Calgary.

Last year, Calgary's population declined slightly after growing at 5 percent a year since the 1950s, and the average age of the city is only 24.

Calgary's boom in recent years has not yet created a beautiful city in the middle of the prairies, an hour or so away from the center of the Canadian Rockies. The older Toronto Dominion mixed-use center, with its 114,000-square-foot enclosed rooftop urban park, and the new residential Eau St. Claire Estates projects of the Oxford Development Corp. and the new Bank of Montreal office complex, all designed by Donald Smith of the New York office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, are all handsome. The residential project is one of the most attractive in North America.

Trizec's recently completed gold reflective-glass Western Canadian Place project, Petro-Canada's two new granite towers nearing completion, designed by Webb Zarnke Henkes Hayden of Toronto, and the angled Nova Building designed by J. H. Cook, architects in Calgary, are other attractive projects. But generally the existing urban cluster of glass boxes is not distinguished.

On the drawing boards, however, are several

very important projects that will give Calgary a greatly enhanced architectural ambience. These include Park Center, a complex of twin 50-story office towers and a luxury hotel centered about an Italian-style piazza, designed by Kohn Pederson Fox, and a Trizec development, Bankers Hall, adjacent to Toronto Dominion Center that will consist of gold and silver towers with slant roofs and a retail center adjacent to Toronto Dominion, one of whose tower forms pre-dates that of the IBM Building in New York.

With some luck, these projects could be completed in time for the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary. With its new Saddleback stadium and rapid transit system, it will make an impressive center better able, according to David Thompson of Oxford Development, to compete with Vancouver, one of the most attractive cities in North America. A performing arts center is also under construction. Mr. Milavsky said recently that the Bankers Hall project is "all set and dependent on a turnaround to begin construction, which might start within three years."

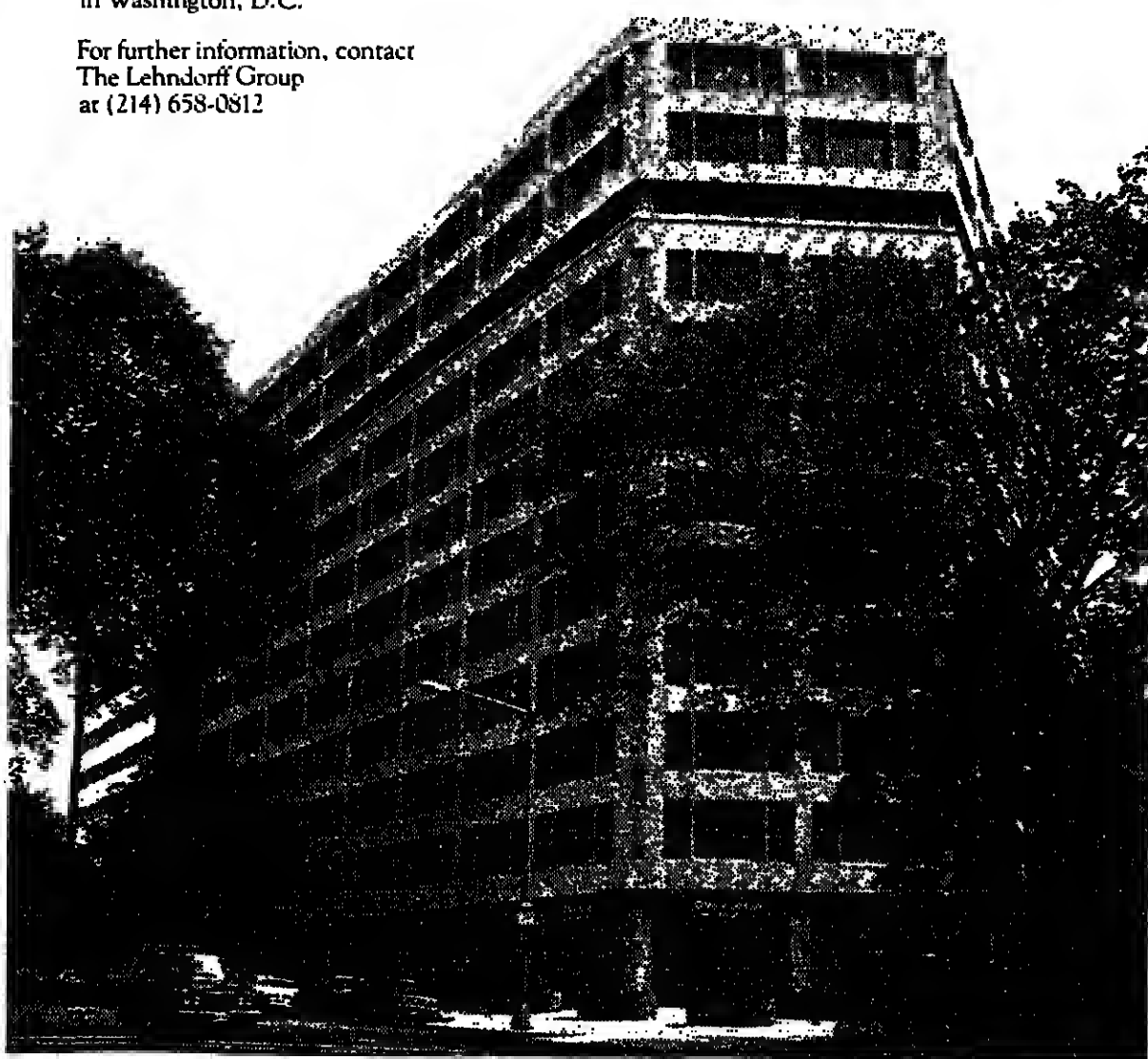
In addition to Vancouver's major assets of waterfront and mountains, it has a downtown that boasts Arthur Erickson's Law Courts complex and recently opened museum in the heart of town. It provides a good mix of handsome modern buildings, such as Daon Center and Bentall Center, two entertainment districts, and two important large new developments, Canada Place and BC Place, as well as Expo 1986 that

(Continued on Page 11)

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NEW YORK—To say that not all developers have been won over by the post-modern movement in architecture would be an understatement. What has become clear within the last year, based on the current crop of major new projects, is that virtually all developers of large projects have recognized the marketing importance of quality, and, to a somewhat lesser degree, individuality.

The general level of design quality of new projects in the United States is at its highest level since the Depression. Craftsmanship is returning, even if in isolated doses.

John Burgee Architects with Philip Johnson—as the design organization is known—were largely responsible for this because of its commissions for Gerald D. Hines, the Houston developer, and the celebrity of its design for the AT&T Building on Madison Avenue in Manhattan, a building described by another architect as the "pink pay phone" because of its proportions and circular rooftop slot.

The AT&T Building, which has just been completed, spurred the post-modern movement in the United States. It is a disappointment after all the ballyhoo based on a rendering that belied the fact that its bulk is far too massive for the site. It is hemmed in visually by its neighbors, with which it bears no relation. Its decorative roof is not a major factor on the skyline and is scarcely visible from most locations. Its best feature is its raising of the tower's office floors to permit pedestrian-accessible open space—an urban design solution inspired by Hugh Stubbins in his design several years ago for Citicorp Center, a few blocks away.

The open loggia plan on either side of the

entrance at the AT&T Building is attractive, but not dramatic or large enough to be an important new public space, even in comparison with the much maligned, but spacious bamboo-grove, greenhouse and court combination of the green granite IBM building next door with its valuable and understated triangular open street space beneath its cantilevered tower designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes. The AT&T lobby pales by comparison with its great columned, marble predecessor in the utility's former headquarters in Lower Manhattan.

The resiliency and willingness to continually experiment is a hallmark of the Philip Johnson legacy, and the firm's other new projects leave little doubt as to its imaginative vitality. In Houston, its Republic Bank Center project, in Dutch townhall style, is much more successful than the AT&T Building in its massing, siting, fenestration, interior spaces and complexity.

Apart from the English perpendicular-style PPG complex, a reflective-glass extravaganza for the glass manufacturer's headquarters, in Pittsburgh, the firm's nostalgic projects, such as the medium-size towers, both now under construction, for Gerald D. Hines in California with roof-top statuary and for George Klein in lower Manhattan with a castle motif, are rather weak and modest. But in its proposal for the 2.1-million-square-foot Fort Hill project in Boston and the recently announced Mercantile Financial Center in Dallas the architectural firm demonstrates its strong talent for fresh modern articulation, especially in the Boston project where the interplay between the 55-

story and 44-story towers of the complex and between the various straight and circular sections are particularly bold and stirring.

At the same time, its Tycon Towers project in Vienna, Virginia, and its twin-tower plan for New England Life in Boston continue a rounded arch rooftop motif that is a soft but unattractive reminiscence of some of the cylindrical rooflines of Arata Isozaki, the Japanese architect whose recently completed Tsukuba Civic Center in Japan is probably the foremost example of how a post-modern sensibility can be something that is new rather than used—reinterpreted rather than quoted.

These four new John Burgee Architects with Philip Johnson projects, however, display a preoccupation with fenestration studies that has resulted in strong cadences and rich, original facade textures. The Tycon Towers project, furthermore, has six sets of four free-standing columns partially supporting its rooftop arches. The columns stand apart from the main body of the building, which is bent twice in plan. While they look a little frail and awkward because they are so tall and so few, they are a provocative suggestion of a new design dynamic in which traditional public art at street level can achieve a new high-rise dimension. In this case, the arches and columns resemble shopping-bag handles or giant paper clips holding the project together.

The renewal of interest in mixed facades stems in large part from Cesar Pelli's designs for the office portion of Battery Park City in

(Continued on Following Page)

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(Continued From Preceding Page)

Lower Manhattan, the winner of a design competition held by the developer, Olympia & York, and now under construction. That design was highly influenced by the rigid guidelines established for the mixed-use project by Alexander Cooper and Stanley Eckstut of Cooper, Eckstut Associates in New York. The same firm also created similar rigid guidelines for the proposed Times Square project, also in Manhattan, and its concepts are very much evident in much of New York City's recently revised midtown planning. They are also echoed strongly in parts of the new downtown plan for San Francisco recently advanced by its city planners. The ideal building in these projects is essentially a recombination of Art Deco skyscrapers, mandating expression lines to keep human scale and relate to surrounding older buildings, interesting roof treatments, setbacks and facade textures.

Last month, the final designs of several different architects and developers for the residential section of Battery Park City were unveiled and the results indicated that the guidelines for the midrise housing were successful in creating buildings that will be almost as attractive as some of the best Manhattan apartment buildings of 50 and 60 years ago. The enclave will certainly become the city's first new, large, residential ensemble of handsome and cohesive quality and individuality. Its profusion of details and textures is intriguing but not inspiring. The residential portion will complement the commercial portion but will not take full advantage of its spectacular waterfront location overlooking the Statue of Liberty and will not provide a skyline foil to the twin towers of the World Trade Center nearby or a modern masterpiece like the undulating 70-story Lake Point Tower built in 1968 in Chicago.

Several of the city's leading residential architects participated, including Conklin & Rossant, Gruzen Partners, James Stewart Polshek and Ulrich Franzen. The most radical and whimsical design was by Charles Moore and Richard K. Kaserman. Thomson & Bee. It had an undulating top and five strong corners.

The guidelines and the resulting projects would be excellent in-fill buildings for the Grand Concourse in the Bronx and Riverside Drive or many residential streets on the Upper West and Upper East sides in Manhattan, but are inadequate for what should have been New York City's architectural showcase at the end of the millennium.

The post-modern approach is by no means in eclipse. Trammell Crow, the Dallas-based developer, for example, is building a computer mart in Dallas that has been designed by Growl Architects of Fort Worth as a modern rendition of London's Crystal Palace.

The influence of the press attention given to Michael Graves' design for the Portland, Oregon, Public Service Building has engrained post-modernism into the contemporary aesthetic firmly. The Graves Building is not as bad as its many detractors have claimed in the nation's most heated architectural

controversy in the recent years. Nor is it as good as its proponents have argued. Because of its use of tiles and color and its chunkiness, it seems to be less of a serious civic structure when compared with its neighbor, the city's splendid Italian Renaissance-style City Hall of tiered-box columns, balustraded fences and a circular entrance. Despite its incongruity and lapses of pastiche décor, its ground-floor railings and swatches of color on the facade make up for its whimsical design elements to create a bold, irreverent building that Portland should be proud of having commissioned.

Surprisingly, given all the attention on the Graves' project, directly across the park from the Graves Building is another new major civic building, the equally striking Justice Center designed by Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, the Portland architectural firm. Containing retail space, the headquarters of the police department, courtyards and a jail, the building, which has a triangular tower, has a granite facade of unusual fenestration with a concave reflective-glass center portion over its skylight gallery entrance approached through its pink mosaic and Venetian ceiling loggia, which is framed by two stunning travertine marble modern sculptures by Walter Duseberry.

Combined with the same firm's Fountain Plaza mixed-use project with a post-modern flavor and Hugh Stubbins' modern, satin-finish aluminum office tower, both nearby, these buildings make the Portland civic center area one of the most attractive and varied in the country.

By their very nature, however, post-modern designs, with their Art Deco lanterns, mixed facades and roofs that are not flat, are quite often not as exciting, however attractive, as much of the new generation of just plain but fine modern architecture. This is best evidenced by the recent work of Architectonica in Miami and planned for Capital Park West in Houston, designs that use bright colors, penetrating openings and planes, shifted axes, decorative angled facade, expression lines and geometric forms to create distinctive and truly modern environments.

It is also marked in Chicago by five new projects that demonstrate the still unfulfilled potential of modern architecture to evoke exciting and new perspectives and also to improve and refine its stereotypes.

Foremost in this group is the 36-story office tower at 33 North Wacker Drive by Kohn Pederson Fox, the New York architects. This tower has a base of indented forms and columns using dark green marble beneath a green-glass facade, which is a shallow curve overlooking a bend in the river, and straight angles with a center indentation, upper corner setbacks on the downtown side. The building, a distant design cousin to the much older elliptical Phoenix Life Insurance Building designed by Harrison & Abramowitz in Hartford, Connecticut, is a modern masterpiece of form, scale and detailing.

Two of three new buildings by Bruce Graham of the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the designer of the Hancock and Sears Towers in Chicago, are also very noteworthy: the recently completed 50-story Madison Plaza and the recently announced 70-story Dearborn Center.

The 45-story Madison Plaza is, like the Kohn Pederson Fox tower, directly next to the elevated transit system, an official Chicago landmark. Built by Miglin-Bailey Developments, the 1.1-million-square-foot tower is larger but less spectacular than the Kohn Pederson Fox building. Its stepped silver,

reflective-glass facade is matched only by Webster Zuma's gold reflective-glass design for the Royal Bank building and Arthur Erickson's Thompson Hall, both in Toronto, for belatedness in North America architecture.

The Dearborn Center project, which is being developed by the Galbreath-Ruffin Corp. and a subsidiary of the Mobil Corp., is a tower with multiple-stacked atriums punctuating its "superframe." The basic plan of the tower is square, with indentations in the middle of each side, and the atriums, each about six stories tall, occupy the center of the floors. The atriums permit a greater use of natural light and also various seep-through penetrations of the tall shaft whose triangular bay windows will continue the city's famous architectural motif.

The third major new Graham design is One Magnificent Mile on North Michigan Avenue, a three-towered mixed-use granite building with slanting rooflines. The sharpness of the lower forms and roof-lines and the massing of the large project are admirable departures from conventional, new high-rise luxury residential towers.

But the result falls short, as does the gently sloping tower of the nearby Olympia Center, another major mixed-use project now nearing completion in the Water Tower area, which is almost more impressive even than the Plaza district in Manhattan because of its strong concentration of elegant retail offices, luxury hotels, condominiums, apartments, the Hancock Building and the adjacent lakefront and nightlife district on State Street. Several more major mixed-use projects are planning to begin as soon

Portland: High Standards

PORTLAND — Portland is a small, but mighty city that makes up for what it lacks in population, industry and size with an overabundance of amenities in urban design. While Portland was not the first city to build a major downtown transit mall or sponsor major architectural competitions for public projects, it has set the standard for the rest of the country in both areas.

The city's reputation for design quality and experimentation, highlighted by its selection of Michael Graves as designer of the Portland Public Service Building, is not new. The city has one of the nation's great city halls and an outstanding terracotta district of commercial and retail buildings, many of whose creamy-white, detailed facades with classical motifs are not yet landmarked. Pioneer Courthouse Square, a major public square designed by Will Martin of Martin/Soderstrom/Matteson, Portland architects, is nearing completion, and work is about to begin on another major center city project, a retail development by the Rouse Company on Morrison Street. The retail development will be three blocks clustered about a mall. Both projects are the results of national design competitions. The former will have terracotta columns to support the overhead cables of the city's new light rail. The light rail is expected to go into operation in 1985. The Rouse project will have a central skylit area somewhat similar to the waiting room of the demolished Pennsylvania Terminal in New York.

These two projects, coupled with the city's transit mall, the Graves Building, Pacwest Center, a handsome new 30-story office building designed by Hugh Stubbins and developed by the Russell Development Company, the Mitsubishi Estate Company and the Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Company, and two striking projects designed by the Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, the new Justice Center and the Fountain Plaza project, a \$106-million development by Olympia & York, provide Portland with one of the nation's finest and most interesting downtowns.

The attention generated by the Graves project, which has no perimeter executive offices, has taken away some attention from the Justice Center directly across the park, a complex mixed-use building that houses a jail, courtyards, the police department and retail space. From the travertine portal sculptures by Walter Duseberry to the reflective-glass, convex central facade, the triangular building more than holds its own in comparison with the Graves Building. These are not timid, and



Portland's new Justice Center.

they and the Fountain Plaza project define Portland more than its two major skyscrapers, the U.S. Bancorp Building by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, just completed at the north end of the transit mall, and the older First Interstate Tower, designed by Charles Luckman — both attractive but conventional projects.

Portland created a major waterfront park recently and is building a \$28-million performing arts center. The new center will include the renovation of an existing theater and the creation of two new ones, all of which will be completed by the end of 1985. By that time, Portland also will have selected a design for a convention center from another national competition.

—CARTER B. HORSLEY

as demand for the luxury apartments catches up with supply.

The fourth major new Chicago design is the State of Illinois Center Building designed by Helmut Jahn and now nearing completion. This is clearly the most radical new design in recent years, with its semi-circular, stepped, sloping front facade and enormous circular atrium with extruded slanting skylight. The total ignoring of context and the blue glass facade fail to diminish the building's inventiveness and drama.

The fifth significant new design is the sharply inclined top of One Park Place, a 600,000-square-foot tower by Collins Tuttle & LI Company. The rakish top forms a diamond roof that indicates it is at the corner of Chicago's great downtown park and it is far more attractive and interesting in massing than its obvious design predecessor, the Citicorp Center, designed by Hugh

Stubbins, in Manhattan. But unfortunately the nonskyscraper part of the building is less distinguished.

The skewed off top was a design motif used by Arthur Erickson, the Canadian architect, and more recently by Philip Johnson and John Burgee at Pennzoil Center in Houston and WZMH, also of Canada, in its new PampCanada Center in Calgary. The motif is perhaps best seen to advantage in Keizo Tange's recent design for three towers of the Brickell Hill Development in Sydney, Australia, and the new Olympia & York tower in downtown Los Angeles for Melvyn & Myers, the law firm.

Many of the handsomest new buildings in the country are relatively simple, straightforward variations on established themes of clean lines but they prove that there is plenty of room for creativity left in the modern idiom.

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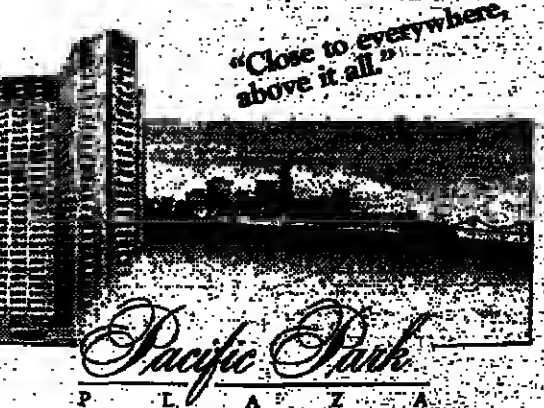
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NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE

Canada Waits for Turnaround

(Continued From Page 9)

will create major new waterfront environments. Canada Place, on Burrard Inlet, will include a cruise-ship terminal, the Canadian Pavilion for Expo 1986, which will later become the city's trade and convention center, and a luxury hotel and international trade center, all immediately adjacent to downtown.

Al Waisman of the architectural firm of Waisman Dewar Groat Cannon, whose offices in Vancouver are on an attractive modern barge next to the Westin Bayshore Hotel, said that Vancouver was fortunate not to have built freeways so that its downtown does not suffer from commercial development in the suburbs. In fact, he said, the city has a large high-rise residential environment downtown as well as a large midrise residential enclave across Granville Island from downtown.

While Seattle, with a striking new 76-story office building under construction by Martin Selig, has the most impressive business center in the Pacific Northwest and while Portland, Ore., has virtually all the urban planning amenities designed by every other city on the continent, Vancouver is the most attractive of these three important centers.

Together with the expansion of the CP railroad, Expo 86 and the 1988 Olympics, Western Canada will be very much in the news over the next years.

Vancouver recently issued a draft plan for its future development and it said that it had doubled its office space since 1967 with an average yearly growth of 600,000 square feet to a total of about 18 million square feet, but more recent growth was about 1 million a year and the total inventory could triple over the next 20 years, reaching present limits of downtown zoning shortly after the turn of century. That limit is about 50 million square feet.

BC Place when fully built will provide offices for a staff of 30,000 and housing for 20,000 people, all centered about its brand new domed stadium and will be linked by the new rapid transit system to Canada Place.

The major Canadian developers shifted the bulk of their new construction activity to the United States a few years ago where they quickly became a very major force. Some, like Olympia & York, have fared very well; others, like Oxford Development, which is completing a major office tower in Denver and a mixed-use project in Louisville, Kentucky, both designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and which has just commissioned Cesar Pelli to design a 1.6-million-square-foot office building in Minneapolis, have done well and put some projects on hold. Others like Cadillac Fairview have survived by enacting large disposition programs and lessening its exposure by taking on a partner such as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in its California Place project in downtown Los Angeles. Daon is in the midst of a major financial restructuring.

The other giants, Campeau, Carma, Nu-West and Bramalea, face less certain futures, but are not

dormant. Bramalea is forging ahead with the first of two 70-story towers in Dallas, another project in Oakland, California, and an ambitious development near the Los Angeles International Airport, an area of high construction rates and vacancies.

Olympia & York, which owns part of Trizec as well as part of the Rouse Company, recently completing its 5-million-square-foot First Canadian Place project in Toronto where it is also involved in an attractive rehabilitation of the Queen's Quay Terminal.

Harold P. Milavsky, the president of Trizec, in Calgary, which owns the Ernest W. Hahn Company, the major shopping center developer, said that in his office in his company's gold reflective-glass building in Vancouver, Jack Poole, the chairman of Daon Development, mused a few weeks ago about the drastic shifts in the health of the real estate markets. Mr. Poole said that Daon will remain a major supplier of secured land to developers in British Columbia, Alberta, California and Washington and will continue to do major office projects. He said that his company had bought 9,000 apartments in the United States that only made economic sense as condominiums. He also said that Daon has been able to cut that inventory down to 1,500 in the last year or so by selling "to everybody" at a strong point in the investment cycle.

Mr. Poole said that the recovery in the United States "was starting to feel like 1979 again." He noted that his payroll had climbed then to about 900 and his company was preparing for even more future growth but has since pared back to a staff of about 180.

Mr. Poole said that if the recovery had not started recently in both the United States and Canada, developers "were close to a tremendous disaster." He said that two-thirds of his company's assets were now in the United States, "just by virtue of the development opportunities," and that that percentage was likely to increase. His current projects include a major downtown retail development in the Burnaby section of Vancouver and an impressive large office building in Washington, designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Robert Bentall, of the Bentall Group, the developer of the large Bentall Center complex in downtown Vancouver, said he foresaw "a great future for British Columbia and Vancouver because of the strong Pacific Rim community with Japan and Korea over the long

term." He said that "now the private sector is very weak and it is the province and the federal government that are providing" most of the sustaining activity with the new stadium, a new light rapid transit system and the BC Place and Expo 86 projects.

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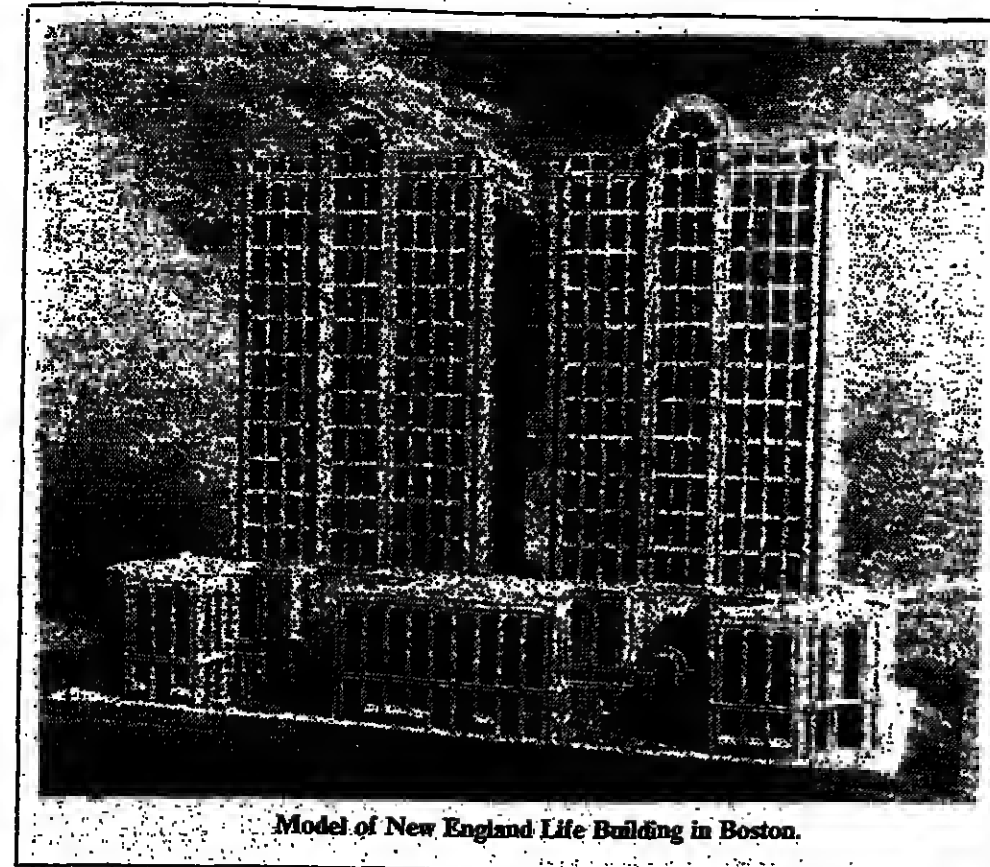
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Seattle Market Healthy, Vibrant

SEATTLE — The Seattle office market is healthy and vibrant, with a vacancy rate of about 5 percent, according to Tom Abbott, of the Seattle office of Cushman & Wakefield Inc. Three-million square feet of space, much of it in two spectacular new towers, is about to be added to the city's existing inventory of about 13-million square feet.

The new towers are the 76-story, 1.5-million-square-foot Columbia Center being developed by Martin Selig and the 48-story, 920,000-square-foot First Interstate Center being developed by Wright Risstad & Co.

The Columbia Center tower will be the tallest building west of Chicago and north of Houston when it is completed next year and it will increase Mr. Selig's share of the central city office space market to almost 30 percent. The three corners of the dark tower will make its sculpted form one of the most dramatic skyscrapers in the country and the most important new tower in Seattle after the

smaller Space Needle, left over from the World's Fair of a few years ago, and the more recent 40-story Rainier Tower. The Rainier Tower, in the heart of the city, was designed by Minoru Yamasaki and is as spectacular as his World Trade Center in New York. Mr. Selig said in October that the Columbia Center tower, which will feature a complex atrium lobby, was about 40 percent released.

The First Interstate Tower is a stylish tower that barely hides its cross-bracing structure behind a flush facade. It has a high-technology street-level treatment that makes good use of its sloped site, much like the successful cascading plaza of the nearby Federal Building. These plazas, together with the delightful waterfalls and gardens of Freeway Park, the famous, attractive and efficient memorial from downtown to the Space Needle, and the Cafe Casino and underground retail environment at the foot of Rainier Tower, the renovations around Pioneer Square and the recently expanded Westin and renovated Four Seasons hotels pro-

vide Seattle with an exciting and elegant city core. This downtown area will be enhanced further by a new residential project designed by Arthur Erickson, the Canadian architect.

In the last few years, Mr. Abbott said, about 2,500 new luxury-hotel rooms have been created, which will help Seattle improve its convention business once its new center, for which funding has been approved by the state of Washington, is completed.

In suburban Bellevue, where substantial new construction is under way, rents range from \$18 to \$26 a square foot, Mr. Abbott said, compared with \$20 to \$28 downtown. A number of sites assembled by some of the Canadian developers have been put on hold, he said, adding that IBM, the Chicago syndication group, recently acquired the 50-story Seattle-First National Bank building for about \$123 million, a price that many experts considered indicative of the city's improving strength.

—CARTER B. HORSLEY

Boom Brings New Look Across U.S.

(Continued From Page 9)
cans are not moving as often as they used to, according to the 419-page "Development Review and Outlook 1983-1984." The report, which covers all aspects of real estate development, noted that two-income households, "unaffordable

housing and an increase in homeownership were responsible for the declining mobility. It also noted that the elderly population and single-person households were increasing and that "available evidence suggests 'deconcentration' will continue in the coming years," adding that "no inner-city housing boom is indicated by current macro-demographic trends."

The review maintained that the real estate industry in 1984 "should stage a moderate comeback from 1982-1983," with competition for funds creating volatile capital markets. "The recent office boom reached its peak in 1981," it said, "when 375-million square feet were constructed." Last year, it continued, about 260-million square feet were created and this year the total will be about 180- to 195-million square feet.

Construction and labor costs have stabilized or gone down in the last year and some major projects in some areas have been able to be completed in just 18 months or less, as compared to the typical three- to five-year development period. One major builder said that he would not get active in one Southwestern market that he described as "a black hole" because it was a union

city and pressures are likely to continue to erode the position of many labor unions.

In a recent forecast, Engineering News-Record said that it saw "a modest 6 percent increase in the value of new construction contracts, excluding homebuilding, in 1984, following an estimated 5 percent increase this year." "Behind this year's upturn," it said, "was an unforeseen surge in homebuilding activity by midyear, an office and institutional building market that persistently defied forecasts of an early slackening and a robust public works market fueled by higher government aid."

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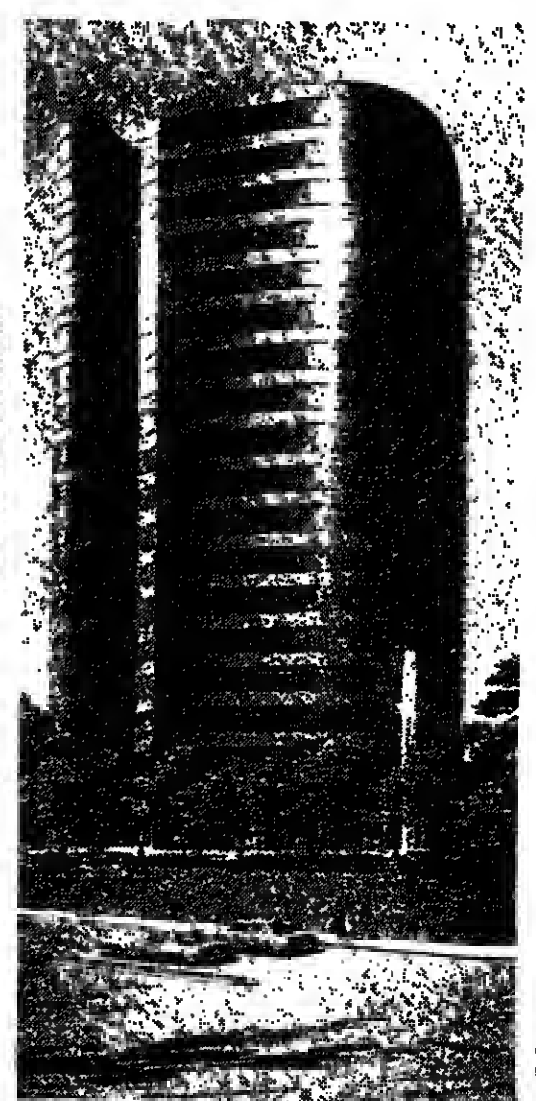
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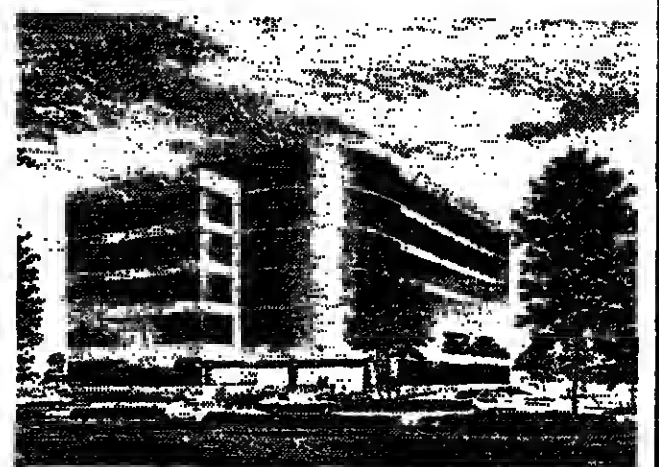
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Los Angeles Makes a Bold Statement in Rising Futuristic Core

LOS ANGELES — In the glare, the shadows in the sky of some of the towers in the new central core emerging in Los Angeles are awesome.

The area is remarkable not so much for its individual architectural statements but for its collective presence that at street — or rather garage-roof/plaza level — gives an astonishing sense of verity.

There is an unmistakable sense of place that has nothing to do with style, or quality of design. It is an undeniable bravura of startling contradictions: pedestrian spaces in the city of cars; cohesiveness without context; a glorification of ordinary first class, crisp, sleek, but not innovative, mainstream commercial development and architecture.

In Los Angeles, none of the new projects really relate to one another, although most will have connecting skywalks. Fortunately, however, they share a spatial tension that is an interesting middle ground between the almost cozy chaos of Manhattan, which is enervating if not threatening, and the monumentality of Brasilia, which is inhuman, if not art.

The phalanx of the dark twin monoliths of Aro Towers and the tall shaft of the Security Pacific Tower, two of many projects in Los Angeles designed by Albert C. Martin & Associates, and the cylindrical reflections of the Westin Bonaventure Hotel, designed by John Portman, secured the area and are now buttressed by the stainless steel facade of the Wells Fargo Tower, with its stagecoach logo emblazoned just beneath its flat rooftop, and the angled wings of the red granite slabs of the Crocker Center and the mid-rise reflective glass of the Sheraton Grand Hotel with its lavish cherry wood interiors.

The starkness is relieved by the tracery of the upper tower no the old Pacific Telephone Building, a pleas-

ant low-rise office development known as The Park, the swimming pool and tennis courts at the foot of a high-rise residential tower and, very importantly, of course, the sculpture of the palm trees. Still in its infancy, there is already more outdoor art in a handful of blocks in central Los Angeles than along all of Fifth and Park avenues in midtown Manhattan.

This area will be strongly reinforced by the California Place mixed-use project on which ground was broken in October on Bunker Hill, directly behind the 54- and 45-story towers of Crocker Center. The \$1.2-billion, 112-acre (4.5-hectare) project, for which Arthur Erickson, the Canadian architect, is one of the primary designers, will feature three similar, but different essentially cylindrical office towers, a 450-room hotel, 750 residential units, a 12-theater cinema project, parking for 4,600 cars, parks, the Bella Lewitzky Dance Gallery and the Museum of Contemporary Art, designed by Arata Isozaki — the first U.S. commission for the Japanese architect.

With a recently announced \$100-million expansion of the J. Paul Getty Museum and the new Museum of Contemporary Art, the Los Angeles cultural presence, already anchored in its Museum of Art and the nearby Norton Simon and Huntington collections, is formidable, even if the film world was not already a major force. Los Angeles is not a single-industry town and in recent years it has become a major financial center on the Pacific rim.

Nearby, construction has begun on the second tower of the Beaudry Center, a 1.7-million-square-foot office complex on the other side of a freeway from the center city and a pair of office towers are also planned near the Music Center that will be expanding toward the central area. Meanwhile, construction has begun

on Citicorp Plaza by the Oxford Development Co. on a large vacant site on Figueroa Street near several other large assemblages, including a major holding of Mitsui Fudosan of Japan.

Oxford plans to erect a 42-story office tower in the first phase of a project that will include another 42-story and a 36-story office tower and substantial retail development with such tenants as the May Company and Bullock's.

People, of course, are still rather hard to find downtown on the streets in the evening as is the case in most U.S. cities except New York, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans.

A \$3.2-billion transit project to connect downtown with the San Fernando Valley along Wilshire Boulevard hopefully will become operational by 1990, certainly not in time for next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles, which will be widely scattered about the country's more than 4,000 square miles (10,300 square kilometers). Despite protestations by public officials that the games will not generate traffic chaos and dampen an otherwise bright public image for Los Angeles, many residents dread the event.

Taxis are expensive: A medium-length trip from downtown to Beverly Hills at night with virtually no traffic costs \$12 not including tip. Kathy Gallagher, who operates a restaurant and cabaret near Beverly Hills called Kathy Gallagher, remarked that "Downtown has not developed as quickly" as many people thought and it is "lacking nightlife, but it will come."

She remarked that the Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival, a 10-week program of special cultural events including a Robert Wilson opera, will help the city. In a recent interview, Mr. Erickson, the architect,

likened Los Angeles to London where boroughs have grown together.

He compared its central business district to the City section of London. Indeed, Russ Dazzo, director of marketing for the Sheraton Grand Hotel, the new North American "flagship of the chain," observed that the "old power center of the city in Century City was shifting and that the 280 communities trying to be a city are witnessing an economic energy and a centralizing force."

The near suburban Los Angeles markets, according to Samuel Hayes of the Century City office of Cushman & Wakefield, including Glendale, Pasadena, Burbank and mid-Wilshire, have an average occupancy rate of 80 percent, which is reflective of the same downturn in economic conditions being experienced in the central business district.

A recent report by the Building Owners and Managers Association of Greater Los Angeles found that the area had a little more than 72 million square feet of existing office space and office space under construction with a vacancy factor of 19.6 percent and reaching as high as 37.5 percent in the West Valley area and 32 percent around the airport, which is in the midst of a major internal expansion of facilities.

Average rental rates for existing Class A space in these selected areas range, Mr. Hayes said, from \$18 to \$28 per square foot and these rates actually show a 4 percent decline from last year's rents, indicating a continuing soft market, for at least the rest of the year.

Sales, he continued, are also off in the suburban markets with the exception of mid-Wilshire where office buildings are still being purchased by foreign investors active in the Greater Los Angeles area.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

Momentum Keeps Houston Ahead of Crisis After Overbuilding

HOUSTON — The city has survived a severe buffeting by a hurricane last August and the lingering gusts in its millions of square feet of vacant office space created during one of the most spectacular building booms in U.S. history.

About 22.5-million square feet of office space was completed last year alone. The Rice Center in Houston has estimated that this year's completions will be between 28- and 30-million square feet and

that the occupancy rate next month will be about 75 percent, the vast bulk of it in suburban rather than central locations.

Houston's existing office inventory in the middle of this year, according to a report by Grubb & Ellis, was about 137-million square feet as compared to about 25-million square feet in 1970.

Not all the windows that were blown out by the hurricane have been replaced, but the posture of the city, at least its central core, has not slumped, in part because its momentum has been so huge.

The recent completion of several important projects has helped improve its general ambience by filling in some of the missing teeth that had given downtown a rather crazed, disparate look.

Furthermore, the level of absorption in Houston is still monumental in comparison to any other U.S. city even though it has fallen from the level of the last two years. Kenneth Schnitzer, the chairman of the Century Development Corp., one of the city's major developers, estimated that about 8.5-million square feet of office space will be absorbed in 1983 compared with about 13.7 million in 1981, a level that was three and four times more than most other major centers.

Although most real estate experts paint a bleak immediate future for Houston, especially in the some suburbs, in light of the Mexican currency crisis, unemployment and the slowdown in the energy industry, the prospect of new development downtown has become a little brighter in recent months.

In an interview last month, Mr. Schnitzer said that his company expects to proceed in the second or third quarter of 1984 with an 82-

story, 1,402-foot high skyscraper. It was one of two 80-story towers announced in Houston last year. The other, a Wortham & Van Liew project, is on hold. The major tenant in Mr. Schnitzer's project is the Bank of the Southwest, which is involved with a proposed merger with the Mercantile Bank Corp. in Dallas. It may, Mr. Schnitzer said, end up making a larger space than previously announced. The 2-million-square-foot tower would have setbacks at the corners to provide spotlighting of the tower at night but its basic form is that of an obelisk.

"The present leveling of activity," Mr. Schnitzer said, "is not all bad. We were out of control, almost in a drunken stupor. If we didn't start a 50-story tower each year we felt something was wrong. Some developers were almost irresponsible, starting projects with a full knowledge of a soft market, and lenders were the real culprits. We elected not to advance with some projects on which we had full financing. This will give the city the opportunity to bring direction and management."

Mr. Schnitzer, whose firm is beginning construction of a Houston Design Center at its Greewood Plaza

za mixed-use development on the outskirts of the city and recently completed a new 50-story office tower at its downtown Allen Center, remarked that he would "rather have our bad market 'than many cities' good markets."

Last month, voters approved the \$115.6-million first phase of a new convention center. It will have 1.2-million square feet of space in the first phase and when all three phases are completed it will have 2-million square feet and 9,600 parking spaces on a site near the Houston Center complex on the east side of downtown developed by Cadillac-Fairview and the Texas Eastern Corp. Construction on the project, which will feature brightly colored exposed structure and mechanical systems, like the Pompidou Center in Paris, is expected to start next month. Unlike New York's controversial new center that is not within walking distance of midtown and is in a generally blighted neighborhood, the Houston convention center will be adjacent to a retail mall, Four Seasons Hotel and the Gulf Tower in the Houston Center.

The new convention center would significantly expand the exhibition capacity of Houston, which already has the Albert Thomas Convention Hall.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

Although voters last June defeated a proposal to build a \$2.5-billion, 18.5-mile subway system to ease the city's serious transportation problems, the development community believes that a reworking of the proposals, now under way, will pass in the not distant future. Furthermore, most of the major developers are confident that the U.S. oil industry, much of which is centered in Houston, will recover.

The commercial market is not the only one devastated in Houston. Hotel occupancy is low and the apartment vacancy rate has soared from about 2 percent a year or so ago to about 20 percent last summer. Houston has led the nation in housing starts since 1974 and last year built more than 63,000 units, a rate that will probably fall to about 50,000 this year. The Rice Center has estimated that no new multifamily starts are anticipated in the last half of the year, "due to decreasing occupancy rates which may fall to 70 percent by the end of the year." The center predicts that the "annual single-family starts for the next five years will range from 15,000 to 25,000, with an equal number of multifamily starts.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

San Francisco's Plan for Sophisticated Growth

SAN FRANCISCO — Last month, the voters of San Francisco by a margin of 1 percent elected in a referendum to keep the city's sweeping new zoning proposal for the central city.

The plan, announced in August, calls for the creation of the most restrictive downtown zoning in the United States. The document, 145 pages long, is considered the most sophisticated of its kind in the

country. The proposition on the ballot, which sought to defeat the plan, was strongly supported by civic activists who felt that the city's downtown plan did not go far enough in limiting new development.

The plan aims to preserve most of the existing buildings and reduce by about 40 percent the permissible size of new projects in much of the area. The plan also would be highly specific in its design requirements for new construction and would encourage the transfer of unused development rights to other sites within the same district.

Mayor Diane Feinstein supported the city's plan, but many developers privately accused her of not being forceful enough in her endorsement of it while she campaigned successfully for re-election.

The referendum would have set up rather vague guidelines to require the city's planners to start from scratch on a new plan. Many real-estate experts feared that would seriously have dented new development for several years.

"If the proposition passes," one leading broker said a week before the vote, "the whole world will know we really are kooks." He compared it to New York City's continued failure to take advantage of about \$1 billion in federal funds to rebuild its Hudson River waterfront for parks and housing and a highway.

In this end, the proposal in permit the widespread transfer of de-

velopment rights is very important. If implemented, San Francisco would be the first major city to opt for a concept that was first used several years ago in Chicago by John Costakis.

The weakness of the plan is that, following the lead of New York in this regard, it seeks to impose a very specific design for all new construction under the guise of seeking to promote greater quality and diversity.

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Detroit: Waiting for the Sleeper to Wake

DETROIT — Detroit has perhaps the most depressed commercial center of major cities in the United States.

The rating comes out from office vacancies but from the general welfare and image. Neither have been helped by the recent closing of the Hudson's store or by an increase of more than 35 percent in the last three years in reported murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes, robberies, assaults, burglaries, larcenies and auto thefts.

The impressive effort in the mid-1970s to revitalize the city's downtown with the creation of Renaissance Center was set back by the recession and it has had to struggle to survive. Last month, four insurance companies and a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co. agreed to take over 53 percent ownership of Ren Cen, as it is locally known, in a partnership that lowered the project's interest rates from 8.5 to 7.5 percent and will excuse payments on its principal until its cash flow improves.

Many tenants in the reflective-glass towered riverfront project obtained low rents and other concessions as an inducement to move in. To effect the restructuring of debt, the Ford Motor Land Development Corp. reduced its equity position in the project from 65 percent to 30 percent.

The agreement, which had been reached in principal earlier in the year, will permit a \$25-million refurbishing of the 73-story Westin hotel that is the centerpiece of the project. Also included are six smaller office towers, two of which were added later. Occupancy is reported up about 10 percent this year at the hotel and recently American National Resources signed a 10-year lease on one of the second phase towers that had been vacant since its completion two years ago.

The original four towers are 98-percent leased, according to Ben Hartman of the Southfield, Mich., office of Cushman & Wakefield Inc., the New York-based real estate organization, but only about 90-percent occupied.

The project, which was designed by John Portman, the Atlanta-based architect and developer, contains one of the world's most interesting, exciting and complex public interiors. Unfortunately, the spaces have also proven controversial. Mr. Hartman said, because they are elaborate, confusing and expensive to keep clean and secure. Furthermore, the project is a quarter of a mile away from the city's former business center; it is separated by a major avenue and large planters that house much of the project's ventilating equipment. Nevertheless, the outside glass elevator ride to the top of the Westin is one of the world's most awesome quick rides. The trees planted in elevated pods around the building's concrete center core are provocative glimpses of the potential of modern architecture to reinvent attitudes toward the environment.

Mr. Hartman maintained that "downtown Detroit is a sleeper and at some point in the next 15 years it will come alive; there are a lot of opportunities, but it will take major changes in the socio-economic structure before they will happen."

The area's skilled labor supply, good housing and important art museum are its strong assets. Apart from the automobile industry, which has improved markedly in recent months, Detroit is one of the world's leading machine tool producers. Although losses amount to more than \$5 billion in 1980 and 1981, the Big Three auto-

makers expect to reach record profits this year and are forecasting a strong year in 1984.

Many industry observers, however, maintain that a sustained period of strong sales will be necessary to offset the high cost of bringing out new products and retiring the large amount of debt in the industry. Furthermore, employment in the automobile industry fell from 1.5 million to about 1.1 million in 1982 and many of the lost jobs are not expected to be revived.

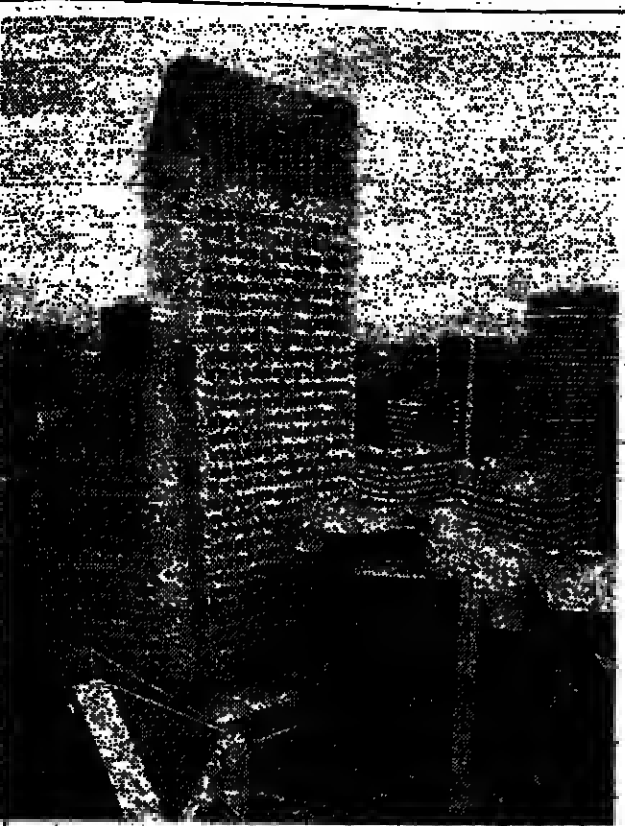
A new federal office building was recently finished downtown and some urban design plans such as malls and a people-mover have been completed or are being planned. But Mr. Hartman said, "The real action is in the suburbs." He said there are still some healthy signs of significant investment and private sector commitment to Detroit.

A. Alfred Taubman, a leading shopping center developer and a former partner with Henry Ford in the ownership of the Irvine Ranch properties south of Los Angeles, is involved in the current construction of high-rise rental housing just down the riverfront from the Renaissance Center. In the other direction, toward Belle Isle, the large island park in the Detroit River, the Stroh Brewery has ambitious plans to develop its riverfront property.

In the New Center area of the city, General Motors has made a firm commitment to stay and has entered a joint venture with Trizec, the Calgary-based real estate concern, to rehabilitate a large neighboring residential area.

Vacancies downtown are minimal with rents for quality offices ranging from \$12 to \$18 per square foot a year compared to a range of about \$13.50 to \$20 in the better buildings in the suburbs of Troy, Southfield and Dearborn.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY



Above, the Bank of Montreal complex and the Cadillac-Fairview buildings in Calgary. Below, A new building goes up in Chicago.



Miami: Boom Continues

MIAMI — Miami is in the midst of a redevelopment program that is easily the most dramatic transformation of any major city in the United States.

The enormous amount of construction — despite the recession and a significant and continuing flight from Miami of non-Latin whites to Boca Raton, Palm Beach and other communities to the north — is based on the assumption that Miami will be the U.S. financial gateway to Central and South America and the Caribbean. That assumption appears well-founded. More banks have opened offices in Miami than any other city in the United States after New York.

The new construction is staggering in quantity and quality. Among the significant projects are the following:

- A 28-acre bayfront downtown park designed by Isamu Noguchi.
- The 36-story Miami World Trade Center designed by I.M. Pei on which construction has recently begun by Dade Savings.
- A high-rise government building, now in construction, designed by Hugh Stubbins.
- A Metro-Dade Cultural Center on the theme of the Doge's Palace in Venice, one of the Philip Johnson and John Burgee team's better post-modern renditions.
- A 55-story office tower, nearing completion, designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for Gerald D. Hines of Houston, the nation's foremost developer. The Hines tower, which is about 75-percent leased, clearly dominates the skyline, and its strong facade articulation makes up for some of the bland designs in the immediate vicinity and along the commercial portion of Brickell Avenue nearby.

Developers are clearly thinking big: A partnership headed by Ron Fine with the Venture Development Corp. has announced ambitious plans to build a Hilton International Vista hotel and more than 500 condominiums in a reflective glass tower of more than 60 stories designed by Welton Becket. It will be next to the 17-story Freedom Tower building that originally housed The Miami News. That building was modeled after the Giralda bell tower in Seville, Spain, and was a processing center for Cuban refugees in the 1960s.

The county's existing inventory of office space is about 17.5-million square feet, almost one-third of which has been added in the last five years.

A negative factor in the Miami market is the enormous amount of vacant luxury condominiums. But the availability of such housing is a spectacular asset that — coupled with the commercial and public improvements — has moved Miami in a quantum leap from an image of a somewhat blighted, homogeneous retirement area to a resilient, realistic and vibrant world-class city.

Architecture — the young architectural firm that has designed a \$200-million mixed-use project known as Helmsley's Brickell Center for Harry B. Helmsley, the New York real estate figure — may not yet have created a new Miami vernacular with its colorful projects that seem to juggle geometric forms, but it is the legitimate successor to Miami's Art Deco heritage.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

Tampa: Formula Works

TAMPA, Florida — Tampa, one of the strongest real estate markets in the country, is representative of the new U.S. community: large enough to support important urban assets such as cultural facilities and professional sports but not too large to be manageable.

Tampa's strength is its attractive, middle-class lifestyle and pleasant working environment. It is a place where Ivy League crew teams practice on the Hillsborough River and where the 10-year-old airport is perhaps the finest in the country for travelers convenience.

James J. Cusack, a partner in the Tampa law firm of Fowler, White, Gillen, Boggs, Villareal & Banker, and a partner with the Mack Company of Rochelle Park, New Jersey, with several major projects in Tampa, said that Tampa is rapidly turning from a blue-collar town into a regional business city.

Nearby Orlando gets 22 million tourists at the latest Disney park, but conventions are likely to be wary of competing with such a distraction, he said.

Tampa has Busch Gardens, a very substantial entertainment attraction in its own right and a major port with expanding cruise activity, Mr. Cusack said.

The city has made a commitment to creating a business environment, adopting a policy of treating its downtown as a single entity rather than individual projects. This decision, according to Edward McGarry, an associate of Mr. Cusack's and counsel to the Downtown Development Agency, permits rapid public environmental reviews.

While Miami is likely to emerge as a major international financial

center oriented toward the Caribbean and Central and South America, Tampa is well positioned to absorb much of the projected business growth in Florida.

First of the three major new commercial projects is the Tampa City Center, a 734,000-square-foot tower that is the headquarters of GTE of Florida and also includes a Hyatt Regency hotel. Both were designed by Welton Becket in a contemporary style that demonstrates modern movement in its handling of proportions, detailing and design.

A state committee studying the feasibility of a high-speed train to connect Miami with Orlando and Tampa recommended last September that Amtrak not be involved in the project, which may cost \$5 billion. The 295-mile line would be along existing expressway rights-of-way rather than Amtrak tracks. Such a high-speed train would immensely benefit Tampa, which has managed its impressive track record completely independently and in competition with the other two cities.

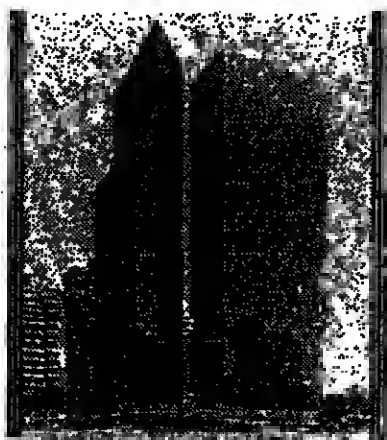
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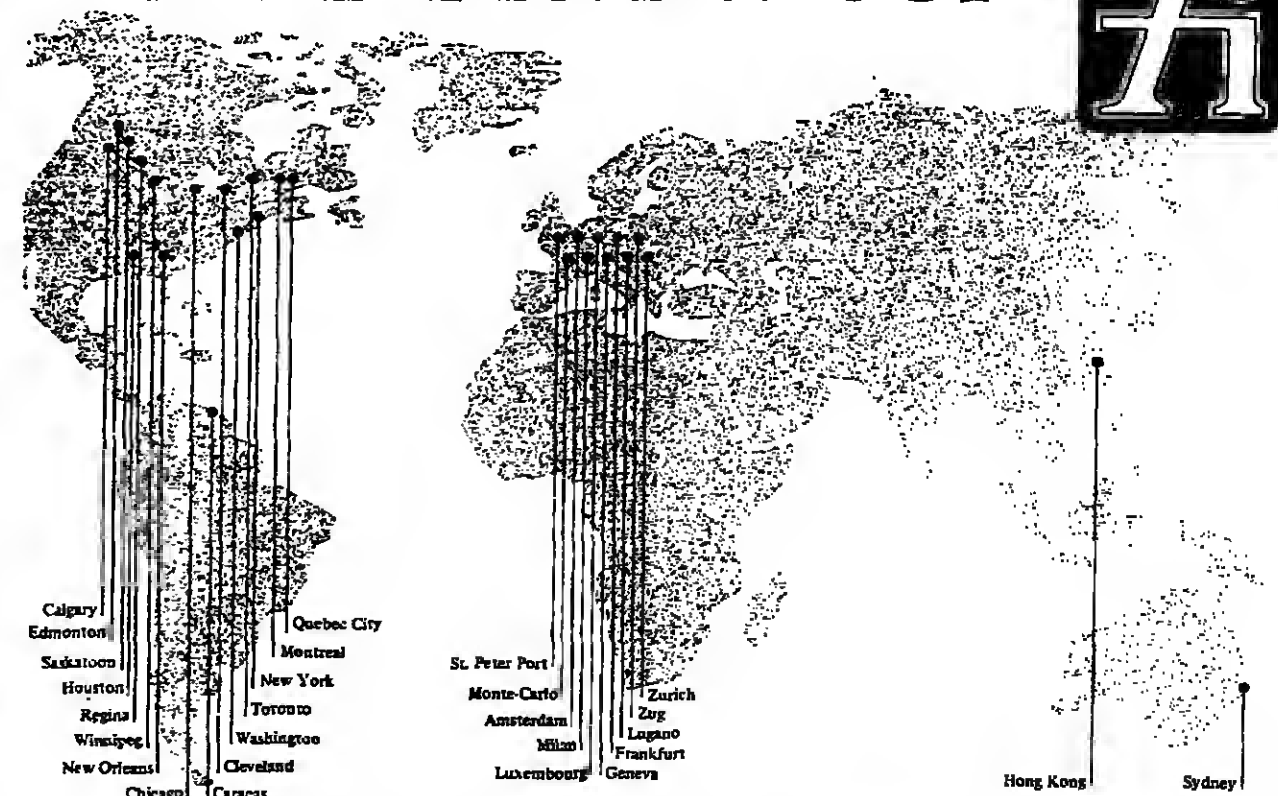
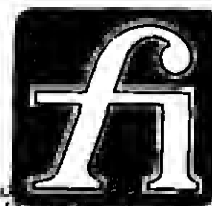
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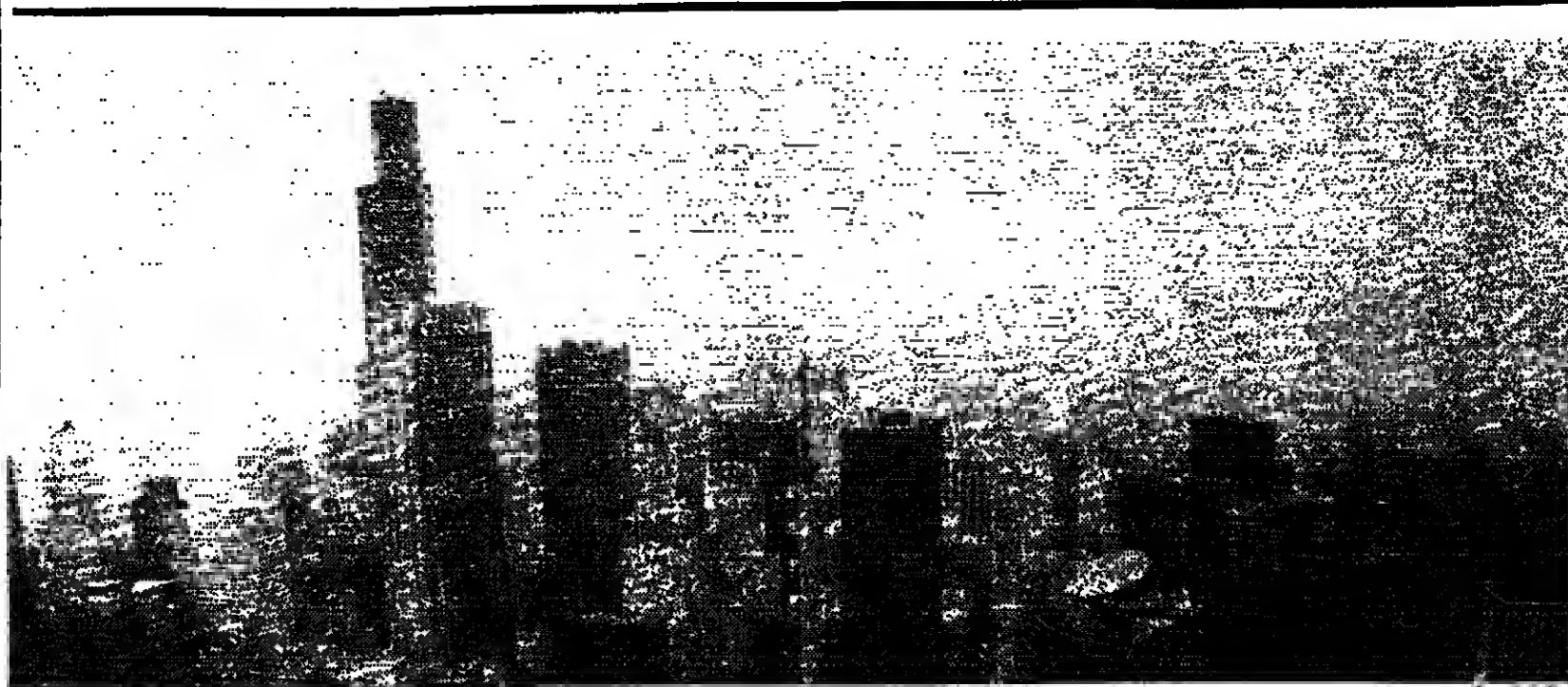
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New construction has altered Chicago's skyline; at left, the Sears Tower; right, the State of Illinois Center.

Chicago Plans a Decade of Ambitious Urban Development

CHICAGO — With a major international exposition scheduled for 1992, Chicago is planning a decade of ambitious development in keeping with the city's bold personality and an already impressive

architectural, engineering and planning heritage.

The draft plan for the central area was announced last May despite the recent recession, overbuilding in the office market, long-term problems predicted for the Midwest because of regional population shifts and conventional wisdom arguing against the feasibility of grandiose projects in U.S. cities.

Developments will require investments of \$10 billion to \$15 billion apart from the \$650 million the city itself will contribute for a variety of related projects.

Under the draft plan, office space is to increase from 80 million square feet to about 110 million square feet.

Convention facilities will be doubled and then quadrupled.

Major parks and boulevards will be developed along with riverside housing and enhanced pedestrian environments. A recreational and retail development will be created by refurbishing the Navy Pier, which now is the site of major city festivals.

Chicago has an estimated 15 million square feet of office space available, about half of it in 14 new buildings, according to Vernon Schulz of the Chicago office of Cushman & Wakefield Inc. Mr. Schulz estimated that about 4.5 million square feet will be absorbed this year compared with 1.4 million last year. He said the annual absorption rate for downtown space over the past decade had been about 3.7 million square feet.

Mr. Schulz said building costs are about 80 percent of what they were in 1981.

Some press reports last year indicated that Chicago was in straits as dire or worse than Houston or Denver. However, Seth Briggs Jr., vice president of investment in Chicago with Richard Ellis, a real estate organization, said that equilibrium was closer to the reality. Last year, some landlords were offering two years' rent to induce tenants to sign leases, he said, but this year, they were only offering one year's rent or so.

"It's still a tenants' market," said Willard A. Brown, the president of Arthur Rubloff & Company, the Chicago real estate concern. "About two years ago, a British postal workers pension fund acquired an older building in a good location downtown for almost \$50 million, a price that some local experts thought was high. Recently, however, VMS Realty Inc., one of the major syndicators in the nation, bought the property. Though rents had not gone up, the pension fund was believed to have made a profit of about \$15 million on the investment, according to Tim Harnett, who is also with Cushman & Wakefield."

Downtown leases have been made at \$20 a square foot a year compared with about \$14 to \$18 a square foot in the suburbs, such as Schaumburg, where larger, more attractive and higher quality projects are being developed.

While many important assembly sites, held by such concerns as

Cadillac-Fairview, Oxford Development and Urban Investment and Development, are "on hold" several others are advancing.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

Cincinnati: Success In City Planning

CINCINNATI — Cincinnati is a one of a few success stories among medium-size U.S. cities in recent years.

The city's compact clustering around Fountain Square and its major commercial landmark — the 48-story Carew Tower, built in 1930 — its two superior art museums and Riverfront Stadium and Riverfront Coliseum, excellent transportation and affordable housing make it an efficient and attractive place to work.

The recent boom in office and hotel construction is giving it added urbanistic values. While the overall architectural ambience is dense rather than distinguished, the central core has most of the ingredients in place for a secure future.

The amount of current construction activity is highly visible and impressive, and the city's planners envision substantial growth after the new wave of construction is absorbed. The new inventory of available space is several times the city's annual absorption rate, but some experts believe that Cincinnati is poised to make a significant jump up the ladder of important regional office centers.

In 1970, there was about 4.5 million square feet of first class office space in the central business district and a total of about 6.75 million in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. By 1980, these figures had risen, respectively, to about 7.7 million and 12.1 million, and the city planners have forecast that they will rise to 12.2 million and 28 million in the year 2000. Employment in the central business district is expected to climb to 80,000 in the year 2000 from about 60,000 in 1980.

One of the city's great strengths is its aggressive and efficient Chamber of Commerce and the city's encouraging attitude toward the business community. The city also has a strong retailing base, a skywalk system that is expanding and a recently expanded airport only about 15 minutes from downtown.

— CARTER B. HORSLEY

Dallas Sets Hopes on Transit System

DALLAS — Dallas, unlike Houston, came to grips with its transit problems this year and began to implement a 27-year, \$8.9-billion mass transit system.

The mass transit system will be financed for the most part by an increase from 5 to 6 percent in the city's sales tax.

Although Dallas' central city office vacancy rate, according to Cushman & Wakefield Inc., is about 14 percent and its suburban office vacancy rate about 21 percent, new projects in Dallas, again unlike Houston, still are being initiated.

Last month, for example, Cadillac-Fairview, which just completed a 50-story tower known as First City Center, announced that it would build a 60-story tower with the Mercantile Bank as the lead tenant.

Other major new projects initiated include: A large computer center that Trammell Crow will model after the 19th-century Crystal Palace in London.

Twin, 50-story towers straddling the North Central Expressway that will include a new headquarters for Southland Corp. about two miles (three kilometers) outside of the city's center. The latter project is part of Cityplace, a proposed 18-million-square-foot development.

Meanwhile, Bramalea Ltd., of Toronto, and Prudential Life Insurance are proceeding with the first of two 70-story towers nearby. Trammell Crow, which recently completed the striking 30-story Wyndham Hotel just outside of downtown Dallas, is building a 50-story, 1.3-million-square-foot tower, much of which is leased to LTV Corp., in the midst of its large cluster of downtown projects.

Cushman & Wakefield noted that "although the market has softened in terms of space absorption levels, the current rental rates do reflect a 23-percent increase over those of 1982."

Richard Ellis has calculated that the Dallas County office inventory

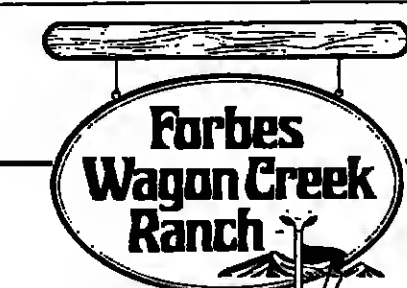
is about 60 million square feet of multitenant space and about 17 million square feet of single-tenant space as of last December.

With 18.9 million square feet of new single and multitenant office space scheduled for completion by mid-1984, total office space foot-cage in the Dallas area should reach more than 93.9 million by the end of 1984, the real estate firm said.

It added that "during the first 6 months of 1983, 2.9 million square feet of multitenant office space was absorbed in Dallas County, representing a 45-percent increase over the annual rate of absorption the previous year."

It estimated in July that the sprawling and growing Las Colinas development between the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport and downtown Dallas had an occupancy rate of about 52 percent and had absorbed about 1.2 million square feet of inventory of about 8 million square feet in the previous 12 months.

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NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE

Foreign Investors Remain in Market

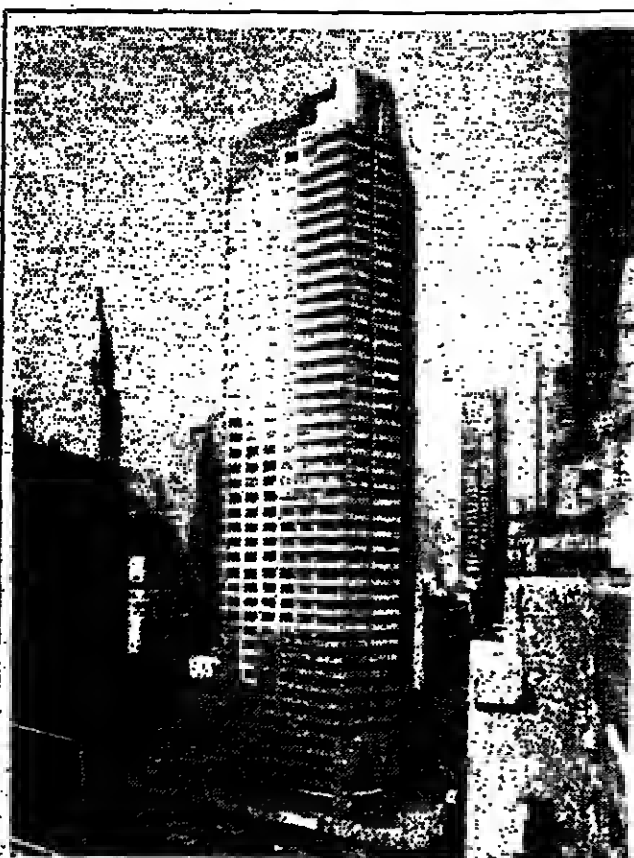
NEW YORK — For the last few years, investment by foreigners has been one of the major factors in U.S. real estate, but in the last year, attention has shifted toward the explosion of syndication investment.

"The frantic activity of syndicators may be making it a bit tougher for foreign investors to make deals in the United States," according to Sussan Bird, vice president of Grubb & Ellis' commercial brokerage group and head of its New York office. "But it certainly has not scared them away. If anything, it has made them more eager than ever before to deal in the American real estate market because syndication activity has reinforced their conviction that there is real value here."

The recently completed, stainless steel, 48-story, 900,000-square-foot Wells Fargo skyscraper in downtown Los Angeles, for example, was acquired this year for \$171 million by Lehndorff Management (USA) Ltd., an affiliate of the West German Lehndorff Group, and Grosvenor International, which represents various British interests.

Meanwhile, Canadian development concerns, such as Olympia & York, Cadillac Fairview and Oxford Development, continue to be dominant forces in the development field.

Cushman & Wakefield Inc., the New York-based real estate organization, which has about 40 U.S. branch offices, is planning to start an affiliation with a major Hong Kong financial group that will be a



1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, a new condominium in New York City.

conduit and a representative for investments in both directions. The affiliation will deal with foreign investments in U.S. real estate from most of Asia. In addition, Stephen Siegel, the president of Cushman & Wakefield, said that it also was planning to start a European "affiliation" next year.

Mr. Siegel said that the probability of restrictions of the movement of cash out of Hong Kong and the end of the British lease on the New Territories in 1997 are strong motivations for an increased amount of investment in U.S. properties by interests in Hong Kong. While Hong Kong investors have focused mostly on condominiums in California, Mr. Siegel suggested that this pattern will change.

Japanese investors, he continued, already are active in new construction projects, especially in Los Angeles. He noted that an anticipated loosening of controls next year in Japan on investments by some financial institutions will increase investment activity from that country.

Although the amount of foreign investment in the United States eased beginning in mid-1981 and carrying through most of last year, Mr. Siegel said that it has "heated up again." He predicted that foreign investors were going to have to look for more risk-oriented real estate investments, that is, development projects.

Charles Grossman, president of the Schroeder Real Estate Corp. in New York, which manages a \$800-million property portfolio for British and European pension

High Interest Rates Slow Housing Sales

NEW YORK — The U.S. housing market has improved considerably over last year — the lowest in 36 years, but without a further and unforeseen decline in mortgage interest rates, analysts say, housing will remain unaffordable to vast segments of the population.

Analysts say the role of housing in the U.S. economy is more significant than the role the economy plays in the housing industry. So, even though the economic recovery shows signs of continuing, prospects for housing are less assured.

New home sales and traffic were strong in the first half of the year, but starts were not, according to a quarterly survey published by the Advance Mortgage Corp., a member of the Lomas & Nettleton Financial Group in Dallas. The survey found that the reverse was true in the second half.

Sales are still strong, the survey found, in Denver, San Diego and the single-family sector of South Florida. "Only a part of the leveling off in sales," according to Walter C. Klein Jr., the president of Advance Mortgage, "is attributable to the rise in mortgage rates since midyear. Rather, what we are told in market after market, is that the pent-up demand has been topped off. In most markets, sales peaked off in March or April and in late-starting California in May or June."

"Another factor in some of the Sunbelt markets is the increasing competition of concessions, giveaways and rent reductions from their overbuilt rental sectors."

He suggested that "another pool of pent-up first-time buyers" could be in the market if rates were to drop low enough, to about 11½ percent. Few analysts, however, have predicted any substantial drop in interest rates over the next year.

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New York City Remains Unrivaled World Center

NEW YORK — New York is booming. It is the unquestioned, unrivaled international center of the world, despite its being one of the country's most hostile and chaotic political environments. For development because of its extremely active community and civic groups and regularly shifting public policies.

The boom continues, despite midtown rezoning that excluded Times Square, the new convention center and Lincoln Center, large cost overruns again on one of its major projects, the loss of yet another major professional sports team, a feud with New York State that almost derailed the long-awaited redevelopment of Times Square, a Landmarks Preservation Commission that is only now debating the merits of Rockefeller Center and the issuance of two radically different development incentive plans within the last few months.

The building pace is maintained despite any resolution in sight to remove the blight of the West Side Highway using about \$1 billion in available federal funds to have parks and housing along the Hudson River, together with a new highway, and despite decisions by many corporate tenants to move out their "back office" and regional offices to significantly cheaper space in the New York suburbs or to areas such as Wilmington, Delaware, with strong business incentives.

The evidence is everywhere:

- The South Street Seaport opened a few months ago and is a major success, a clean festival place with a view of the Brooklyn Bridge and attractive old buildings needed at the foot of several new midsize office buildings, including two of exceptional quality — 175 Water Street, a project developed by Howard Ronson, designed by Fox & Fowle and leased to the National Westminster Bank, and One Seaport Plaza, one block north at the main approach to the seaport, a project of Jack Rensick & Sons Inc., with Lloyds Bank International a major tenant and designed by Swank, Hayden & Connell. The former building has a rounded, reflective-glass corner, the rounded and black facades, a finish but pleasing design. The latter uses different finishes of gray granite to create a rich mosaic of contextual references and is an original and elegant transition from the detailed fabric of

the vintage properties at the seaport to the masonry series of Lower Manhattan.

- Across Lower Manhattan, Battery Park City is becoming a reality after almost two decades of planning and controversy. When Battery Park City awarded the development of its 6 million square feet of office space to Olympia & York, the Toronto-based real estate organization, many experts were highly skeptical of the project being able to be completed on time and of its ability to rent quickly. According to Paul Reichmann, one of the partners in Olympia and York, both construction and leasing are well ahead of schedule. In the industry there are no skeptics about virtually whatever Mr. Reichmann says, which is usually little, or does, which is usually staggering. With the Rockefeller family deciding to invest itself of real estate interests, Olympia and York is now the major landlord of prime office space in New York and is one of the handful of national giants in the industry.
- The last prime major downtown assemblage has been recently acquired by George Klein, the designated developer of 4 million square feet of office space in the West 42d Street (Times Square) redevelopment project. Mr. Klein is commissioning Kevin Roche to build an office tower of 1.6 million square feet on Wall Street next to the handsome Bank of New York Building with its large eagle perched on its roof.
- The bank was eager to tear down the limestone skyscraper, a fate that befell its skyscraper neighbor next door, with its Greek temple design, because the Landmarks Preservation Commission "did not think either was worthy of preservation" although they were clearly among the dozen most important surviving skyline buildings of the pre-World War II era.
- After lengthy and acrimonious negotiations between Mayor Edward I. Koch and Governor Mario M. Cuomo, Trammell Crow, the Dallas-based developer, was recently approved as a replacement for George Klein for the main portion of the West 42d Street project. Mr. Crow, one of the developers of Embarcadero Center in San Francisco and one of the primary individuals responsible for the celebrity of Dallas as a major city, is very excited about his plans to make the mart a computer center and world showcase. His track record leaves little doubt as to its probable success, especially if the city permits him to build a major hotel in the mart, which will be located on Eighth Avenue at 42d Street, across from the recently expanded Port Authority Bus Terminal.
- The city is involved in a controversial new debate over whether and how development rights can be transferred within the theater district, a plan that will significantly affect the future growth of the west midtown area.
- The AT&T Building on Madison Avenue at 56th Street is almost finished, and the impact of its bulky tower, designed by John Burgee Architects with Philip Johnson, together with the new IBM Building, designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes, and the adjacent Trump Tower, which is on Fifth Avenue at 56th Street, is a significant commercial upgrading of the area, but not as widely feared by many civic activists, a drastic darkening of the streets and a density disaster.
- The towers are obviously expensive and impressive but are not as distinguished as their immediate neighbors, such as the Crown Building on Fifth Avenue at 57th Street, which recently began illuminating its ornate gilded pyramid roof at night, and the Art Deco Fuller Building at Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Four other new buildings have been completed recently on Madison Avenue to the south of the new Big Three towers.
- The amount of infill development has been staggering, with many new medium-size office towers and many residential towers sprouting out of many nooks and crannies. Not all of these new projects are small. Donald Trump and an insurance company have commissioned John Burgee Architects with Philip Johnson to design a redevelopment of the west side of Madison Avenue between 59th and 60th Streets and G. Ware Travelstead, the chairman of First Boston Real Estate, a subsidiary of First Boston Inc., has agreed to purchase at least 1.5 million square feet of development rights from Penn Central Corp. The Trump plan, which has not been publicly announced, is understood in the trade, to call for several chateau-like towers on the site now occupied by a midrise building designed by Harrison & Abramowitz for CITI Corp., a crisply detailed glass and stainless steel structure of considerable elegance and one of that firm's finest works.
- Mr. Travelstead said that Skidmore, Owings & Merrill is studying

the redevelopment of the site, a 12-story office building at 383 Madison Avenue, which occupies the east side of the avenue between 46th and 47th streets and was acquired about a year and a half ago by his organization. That site could conceivably be developed into a 140-story tower under existing zoning, but Mr. Travelstead said that he is also studying four other possible receiving sites for the air rights, which represent the unused air rights over Grand Central Terminal, and that a decision on how to use the air rights is at least 6 months away. His concern does not own the other sites, but he said that other architectural firms were preparing studies of their development. He said that all the leases at 383 Madison Avenue expire in 1987.- First Boston was the lead tenant in the Fisher Brothers' recently completed Park Avenue Plaza project on East 53d Street and is a partner with Solomon Equities in Tower 49, a similar midblock green-glass tower now nearing completion between Fifth and Madison Avenues on 49th Street, and with Fred Wilpon of Sterling Equities on an attractive new setback tower under construction at 375 Fifth Avenue at 47th Street.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH
By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The Battle of Financial-Service Giants May Offer Investment Opportunities

While investors hold the phone over AT&T's breakup, deregulation of financial services in the United States is even bigger news for Wall Street.

That is the assertion of Robert G. Heisterberg, senior vice president and research director at Alliance Capital Management, which handles \$15 billion, making it by far the United States' largest investment adviser.

Investors are urged to take a close look at this war's munitions and weapons suppliers.

These are identified as SEI Corp., which provides data service for bank trust departments, and ISC Systems, whose main product is a software package that automates branch-banking transactions.

Other companies he recommends because they promise to help the financial service organizations lower operating costs are National Data, a telephone network system that allows instant credit checks of customers; Diebold, manufacturer of automated teller machines; Banc One, low-cost processor of financial transactions; and Applied Communications, which provides electronic transfer of funds.

On the "hardware" side he likes the so-called fault-free computer systems, notably Tandem, because he said breakdowns are becoming increasingly less tolerable to the financial-services industry.

However, Mr. Heisterberg, who is also president of the New York Society of Securities Analysts, offered an even larger conceptual message to the conference. He made the bullish case that strong secular trends now favor financial instruments more than any time in the last 10 years.

Constraint on Policy Seen

Burdensome taxation is no longer a policy option in the United States, he declared, and the "sensitivity of both bond and foreign-exchange markets is a constraint now on government inflationary monetary policy."

Noting that his firm takes a worldwide approach to research and stock selection, Mr. Heisterberg said: "The major bet we are making at Alliance is that global forces for disinflation are in place and this will lead to a sustained, moderate economic recovery extending into 1985."

"It is easier now to be optimistic about high technology stocks than it was December of 1982," says Horst B. Merk, an investment consultant in Lucerne, Switzerland, who handles more than \$100 million in U.S. investments.

A year ago, he explained, the picture was "grim" because almost all the high-tech stocks ran up quickly in the bull market. Their "severe shakeout and correction" since last summer — "the biggest bear market for technology stocks in eight or nine years" — he added, is "clearing up who the survivors will be."

The coming Christmas consumer splurge should be the final test for the home and personal computer market, he said. Losers, he predicted, will be those who merely "copy the ideas of others."

Commodore International, offering "terrific low-cost products," is his No. 1 pick. He expects earnings to jump a dollar a share for the current fiscal year to \$4.20. Visby International, whose business is stress analysis and has developed a "thermal sleeve" that quadruples to 4,000 yards (3,640 meters) a tank gun's pinpoint accuracy, is selling at a price-earnings ratio only half of what it should command, he said.

Others Recommended

Other stocks he expects to double in 1984 are Electronics Corp. of Israel, which makes telecommunications equipment and is traded over-the-counter, and National Microelectronics, a manufacturer of magnetic heads for computers.

Optimistic about the market generally for 1984 is the investment policy committee at Moseley Hallgarten. It notes the "very positive" economic news coming in — "profits up, inflation down, unemployment declining" — and predicts a gradual decline in interest rates and acceleration of housing starts.

For investors to position themselves as the "second phase of the bull market" side, he recommends Charming Shoppes and Brooks Fashion Stores in the retailing sector, Grow Group and Ethyl as housing-related and cyclical plays, and Citizens First Bancorp., Horizon Bancorp., and Norstar Bancorp. as regional bank investments.

Despite the stock market's new high this week on the blue-chip Dow Jones average, Martin Zweig notes that the average New York Stock Exchange issue is still 3 percent below its June peak. The investment adviser calls this divergence between the Dow and secondary stocks the "sore spot" of the market.

But generally he is bullish and has moved up to a 62-percent invested position by recommending purchase of AT&T (when issued), Associated Dry Goods, CGA Computers and Tellabs.

N.Y. Stocks Fall From High Mark

Volume Heaviest Since Last June

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, accompanied by the heaviest volume in five months, plunged from record heights Wednesday as professional traders cashed in on recent profits.

Many of the blue-chip and technology issues that led Tuesday's rally were among the hardest hit by sellers. American Telephone & Telegraph and its "new" issues set some trading records.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up four points at mid-session, plunged 11.18 to 1,276.02. The Dow climbed 17.38 to a record close of 1,287.20 Tuesday, surpassing the old mark of 1,284.65 set on Oct. 10.

Declines topped advances 893-725 among the 2,025 issues traded. The volume of 120.1 million shares, up from 100.5 million traded Tuesday, was the heaviest since 124.5 million changed hands June 16.

"Unfortunately, it seems that whenever the Dow has hits a new high this year, the market has pulled back in subsequent sessions," said Trade Letter of Evans & Co. "But the selling today was not severe."

"It was pure profit taking," said Jack Conlon of E.F. Hutton. "Whenever you hit a new high some programmed selling occurs and that's what happened in this session. The market probably will be weak for another few days and then rally."

Profit taking appeared to quicken after Martin Zweig, the investment adviser, said a tax increase to cut the federal budget deficit could derail Wall Street's bull market.

Investors also may have been disturbed by speculation the White House plans to remove Martin Feldstein as Council of Economic Advisors chairman because of disagreement over deficits and taxes.

In the news background, the government reported its October index of leading economic indicators rose 0.8 percent, the 14th consecutive increase in the barometer. The government also reported nonfarm business productivity slowed down in the third quarter.

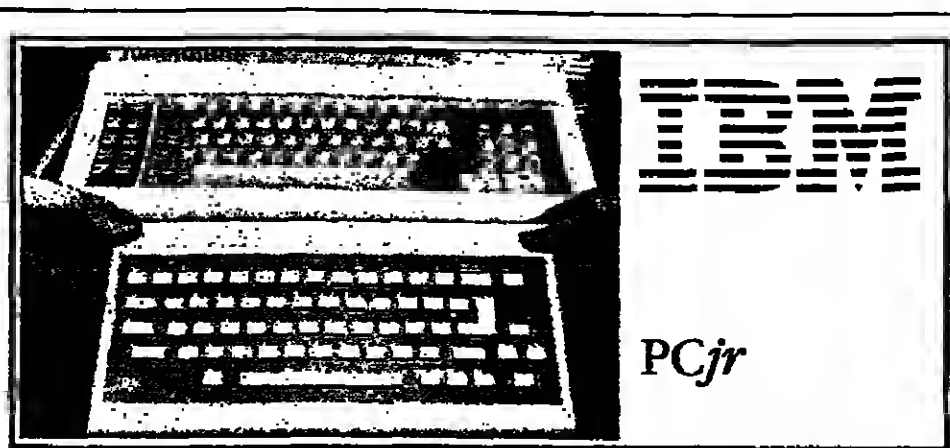
On the trading floor, AT&T, when issued, was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 20 1/2 on more than 9.74 million shares, including a block of 6.35 million shares at 20 1/2.

AT&T "old" stock was second on the list, off 1/4 to 64 on about 7.77 million shares, including a block of 4.7 million shares at 64 1/2.

Among the AT&T regional issues, BellSouth when-issued rose 1/4 to 8 1/2 and Pacific Telesis 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Ameritech when-issued rose 1/4 to 62 1/2, NYNEX 1/4 to 60 1/2, Southwestern Bell 1/4 to 59 1/2 and West 1/4 to 53 1/2. Bell Atlantic when-issued was unchanged at 66 1/2.

Philbro-Salomons Brothers was the third most active issue, up 1 to 31 1/2. Other brokerage stocks were lower.



IBM's PCjr keyboard, bottom, and the older PC unit. The new board has fewer keys.

Big Order From IBM Spells Success For a Tiny Idaho Keyboard Maker

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost overnight, Advanced Input Devices Inc., a manufacturer of electronic keyboards in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has become an industry star.

Last year, its total sales were under \$4 million and only a few industry insiders knew it existed. This year, its main product is the talk of the business and it is projecting sales of more than \$15 million — a figure that is expected to more than double in 1984.

The reason is International Business Machines Corp. The computer giant selected tiny privately held Advanced Input to make the distinctive keyboard for the PCjr, IBM's long-awaited home computer.

Introduced earlier this month, the PCjr, which had been informally known as the Peanut, is expected to be the market leader when it goes on sale early next year.

The coup still astounds Advanced Input's 37-year-old founder, John Overby, who said he started the company four years ago with a loan of "less than \$50,000" because he was "sick of the politics of a large company."

Mr. Overby, like the company's chairman, Stephen Meyer and many others at Advanced Input, previously worked for Key Tronics, the keyboard industry giant with sales of \$80.5 million last year, and now Advanced Input's chief competitor, Key

Tronics is about 30 miles (48 kilometers) away in Spokane, Washington. "When IBM blessed our keyboard design and gave us that development contract, we knew good things were about to happen," Mr. Overby recalled.

Advanced Input now produces about 5,000 keyboards a day, making it the second-largest producer of the devices in the world after Key Tronics. Besides designing and assembling all of its boards, the company produces virtually all of its own components and makes the tools and molds the plastics for each model.

When the PCjr got its first public showing at a press conference in early November, the computer's lightweight keyboard attracted as much attention as any of the machine's features.

Its keys, which look like those small, white squares of chewing gum and move only slightly, are rubbery and fewer in number than the keys on the PC. IBM's larger personal computer. Card-board overlays, with symbols corresponding to different software packages, fit between the well-spaced keys to give the keyboard more versatility.

But most remarkable is the infra-red link, an innovation enabling the user to sit up to 20 feet (about 6 meters) away and communicate with the PCjr by remote control.

"There's no doubt that the keyboard is the key," (Continued on Page 21, Col. 6)

Key U.S. Index Of Economy Up 0.8% in October

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators rose 0.8 percent in October, a sign that the economic expansion will continue in coming months but at a more moderate pace than in the second or third quarters of this year, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The October gain was down from a revised 1-percent increase in September but up from a 0.4-percent rise in August, a figure that was also revised. The September and August increases were earlier reported as 0.9 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

It was the 14th consecutive monthly increase in the index, changes in which usually precede movements in a similar direction in the economy. Robert Ormer, chief economist at the Commerce Department, said the increase shows that "the expansion is proceeding."

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House spokesman, added, "The recovery is on track and the leading indicators shows substantial economic improvement is still ahead. Full steam ahead."

Meanwhile, in a separate report, the Labor Department said that productivity improvements in the third quarter were considerably less strong than had been estimated earlier, and that unit labor costs went up rather than down.

Output per hour worked rose at a revised 3.1-percent annual rate rather than a 5-percent rate in the non-farm business sector, the department said. Output increased at a 9.8-percent rate while the number of hours worked rose 6.5 percent.

Hourly compensation increased at a 4.2-percent rate instead of the 4.5-percent first reported. After adjustment for inflation, hourly compensation fell at a 0.5-percent rate.

Since the downward revision in the productivity figure was considerably larger than that in compensation, the change in unit labor costs during the quarter became a 1.1-percent rate of increase instead of a 0.5-percent rate of decline.

In the second quarter, productivity rose at a 6.6-percent rate and unit labor costs fell at a 2.1-percent rate. Since the third quarter of last year, productivity has been up 3.6 percent in the non-farm business sector and unit labor costs have risen 1.6 percent, the Labor Department said.

Ten of the 12 categories making up the index of leading indicator are available for October, and six of the 10 rose, the Commerce Department report said. The large contributor to the 0.8-percent increase in the index was a rise in new contracts and orders for business plant and equipment, adjusted for inflation. A rise in building permits also helped increase the index substantially.

The declines in the other four indicators were generally small, with the most significant negative movement coming in the length of the average workweek for production workers in manufacturing.

Colombia Battling Chase Over Missing Money

\$13.5 Million Disappears; Government Says Bank Allowed Illegal Transfer

New York Times Service

BOGOTA — The Colombian government is embroiled in a dispute with Chase Manhattan Bank over the mysterious disappearance of \$13.5 million from the country's account with the bank's London branch.

According to testimony and documents produced at a series of hearings held here by the Colombian Congress, the money disappeared after an exchange of fake telex messages that authorized a transfer of funds involving Chase, Morgan Guaranty Trust and the Hapoalim Bank of Tel Aviv.

So far, the government said, it does not know who sent the telexes or who got the money. The funds were part of a \$47.2-million loan made by Chase and Manufacturer's Hanover Trust in May 1982 for use by the Colombian Defense Ministry in the purchase of police transportation equipment and supplies and communications equipment for the Colombian Navy.

The missing millions have been front-page news in Colombia since the discovery was made late in October. It touched off five government investigations and several days of hearings in the Congress.

And when Chase refused to return the money or take responsibility for its disappearance, Finance Minister Edgar Gutiérrez Castro vowed to take Chase to court, either in London or Washington, over what he called a case of "international financial gangsterism."

Letters and telexes from Chase's London branch to the Colombian Finance Ministry, made public during the hearings, have shown that on May 12 of this year, Chase's London offices transferred the \$13.5 million, most of what was then left of the loan, from Colombia's current account to a New York account of Morgan Guaranty Trust belonging to the Zurich branch of the Hapoalim Bank of Tel Aviv.

It is not known whether the money is still there because the Hapoalim Bank has refused to comment, citing Swiss secrecy laws.

The telexed orders from Colombia instructing Chase London to transfer the money have since been proven to be false.

Beatrice Plans Offer for Stock

Reuters

CHICAGO — Beatrice Foods Co. said Wednesday that it will make a tender offer of \$34 each for up to 10 million shares of its common stock, or 10 percent of its total outstanding stock. The stock closed Wednesday at \$32.75, up \$1.50.

"The offer underscores our belief in Beatrice's long-term potential and our conviction that the current market price does not adequately reflect the value of our businesses, assets and prospects," the chairman, James Duff, said. He added that the decision was in line with the company's stated realignment goals and divestiture strategy, and that the share purchase will be financed mostly from the divestitures.

The company expects the divestitures, including the sales of its candy operations and John Sexton & Co., will provide about \$220 million in cash by mid-December. The offer is not conditional on any minimum number of shares being tendered, it said.

Under the loan contract, which was made public by the Finance Ministry, six steps had to be taken before Chase London could authorize any disbursement of the loan money. The disbursement order had to be given to London by a (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Australia	2.02	1.22	11.24	3.62	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Belgium	36.36	20.36	20.36	6.67	2.32	18.72	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Canada	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Denmark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
France	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Greece	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
India	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Indonesia	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Netherlands	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Portugal	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Spain	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Sweden	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Thailand	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
United Kingdom	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
United States	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
West Germany	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
US	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
UK	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
FR	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
DE	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
JP	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

United States

	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	Bank Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Federal Funds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4	9 1/4
Prime Rate	11	11	91-day Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10	10	3-month Interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
Commercial Paper, 90-180 days	9 1/4	9 1/4	France		
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4	Intervention Rate	12	12
CDs, 90-180 days	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	12 1/4	12 1/4
CDs, 180-360 days	9 1/4	9 1/4	One-month Interbank	12 1/4	12 1/4
			3-month Interbank	12 1/4	12 1/4
			6-month Interbank	12 1/4	12 1/4

West Germany

Interbank	6.30	6.45	Hong Kong	374.725	374.75 + 3.68
Interbank	6.50	6.65	Luxembourg	400.00	+ 8.50
			Paris 112.5 klot	403.16	405.00 + 13.96
			Zurich	397.05	400.00 + 12.95
			London	405.75	405.00 + 12.50
Discount Rate	5	5	New York	405.00	+ 12.50
Money	5 1/4	6 1/4			
Interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4			
			Official lists for London, Paris and Luxembourg, covering and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y., Manila & Harbin.		
			Values are approximate.		
From: Commercial Bank of Tokyo					

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BIS Announces Repayment by Brazil of Remaining \$1.05 Million in Debt

BASEL, Switzerland (Reuters) — Brazil has repaid its outstanding \$1.05 million debt to the Bank for International Settlements, a BIS spokesman said Wednesday.

The payments completed the reimbursement of a \$1.45-billion bridge loan that central banks and Saudi Arabia, acting through the BIS, made to Brazil at the end of last year.

Brazil failed to repay \$400 million owed to the BIS that fell due last May, and an additional \$400 million that had been scheduled for payment at the end of August. This was because the international Monetary Fund in May suspended disbursements of a loan package of about \$5 billion, after Brazil had failed to attain economic targets specified in an austerity program. Agreement to resume the IMF payments was reached last week.

American Express Offers New Service

LONDON (HIT) — American Express International Banking Corp. introduced Wednesday a program to help it attract more wealthy individual clients.

The bank, a unit of American Express Inc., plans to offer the Premier Services program to its biggest individual clients, generally those with at least \$100,000 on deposit. The program, designed for traveling businessmen, offers help in such areas as travel arrangements, hotel reservations, emergency medical problems and personal protection.

A typical customer, said Robert Smith, president of the bank, would be the rich Brazilian businessman who comes to New York and feels lonely and isolated because he didn't bring his entourage. The program is a bank's to their most valued customers.

American Express is absorbing the non-U.S. banking business of Geneva-based Trade Development Bank Holding, acquired last March for \$550 million. The purchase provided American Express with a much larger base of private clients.

Japan to Protest EC Tariff Rise to GATT

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — The government will protest to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the European Community's decision to double the 9.5-percent import duty on compact disc record players from Japan, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

Japan's electronics industry also reacted bitterly Wednesday to the increase. To raise the tariff so sharply at a time when Japan is exporting very few of the disc players is an unprecedented action, a spokesman for the Electronics Industries Association said. "It impairs Japanese-European industrial cooperation on a global scale."

(AP, Reuters)

EC Inflation Rate Slows to 8.4 Percent

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — Consumer prices in the European Community nations rose an average of 0.8 percent last month, the EC's statistical office said Wednesday. The figure brought the average rate for the 12-month period ended in October to 8.4 percent, compared with 8.5 percent for the year that ended in September.

The office reported no price increases for West Germany and Belgium, but said that prices increased 2 percent during the month in Greece and 1.7 percent in Italy.

The annual rate of inflation was lowest in the Netherlands, where it was 2.4 percent, and highest in Greece, with 20.8 percent, the statistical office said.

NYSE Cites 31% Rise in Stock Buyers

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP) — The number of investors in the stock market jumped 31 percent in the past two years, the New York Stock Exchange said in a report issued Wednesday.

About 10 million investors bought stocks and stock mutual funds for the first time in that period, bringing the total to 42.36 million, the exchange said. Women outnumbered men 57 percent to 43 percent among first-time investors. "With women now outnumbering male share owners for the first time since 1975, the typical American shareowner is female, 44 years old, and has a portfolio of \$3,100," the exchange said.

The results of the survey, taken around the middle of this year, were issued at the annual convention of the Securities Industry Association.

Study Finds OPEC Prices Imperiled By Fall in Demand, Possible Dissent

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, faced with depressed demand and the potential for increased internal dissension, may not be able to keep oil prices at current levels, according to a report issued Wednesday by the Salomon Brothers investment firm.

"OPEC may attempt to increase the volume of its oil production, forcing the oil price to fall," said the report, which was written by Graham Bishop and Paul Mitotok, Salomon vice presidents.

Since it may take two years or more for a reduction in oil prices to raise consumption, the financial position of OPEC countries would worsen, the report said.

It also said that OPEC's current account deficit, which measures the degree to which imports of goods and services exceed exports, "has easily exceeded \$30 billion annually" and could reach \$169 billion by 1986.

"Our projections of OPEC oil sales and oil prices indicate that members of the organization will be under extreme financial pres-

sure at least through 1986," Mr. Mitotok wrote in a separate report. He noted that total OPEC financial reserves, currently estimated at \$360 billion, are held by just a few of the wealthy members of the cartel.

"If we focus on some of the poorer nations — high absorbers — such as Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, the outlook seems even more extreme," Mr. Mitotok said.

In light of the exhaustion of financial reserves and consequent internal conflicts among oil-producing nations, "recurring doubts are raised about OPEC's ability to maintain the price of oil," he added. In the past, there have been strong disagreements within OPEC over both prices and production levels.

All segments of the international market will be affected by OPEC's problems. Among conclusions in the Bishop-Mitotok report:

- The prospects for reduced inflation rates will improve if the oil price declines. This, in turn, will put downward pressure on interest rates.

Reagan Aide Faults Feldstein for Public Dissent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan would prefer that his advisers "not speak at all" once he makes a decision, his spokesman said Wednesday, referring to misgivings on economic policy expressed by Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The statement fueled speculation that Mr. Feldstein might be asked to resign.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, was asked about Mr. Feldstein's public expression of view that large deficits brought on by military spending, along with high interest rates, will hurt the recovery.

He said: "The president and secretary of the Treasury do not agree with that." He was referring to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, with whom Mr. Feldstein has

publicly disagreed several times over the budget.

Mr. Speakes added that the administration's policy "is well known, with the possible exception of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers." He did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Feldstein would be indirectly pressured to resign.

Mr. Feldstein responded to Mr. Speakes's criticism by saying that the interpretations that he was opposed to the administration's policy were the result of confusion, Reuters reported.

In a statement issued by his office, Mr. Feldstein said: "I completely support the president's program." He added that Mr. Reagan's 1984 budget had shown that deficits could be reduced without sacrificing the administration's military buildup.

In his meeting with reporters at the White House, Mr. Speakes said: "The president would like to have strong advisers who give straight-from-the-shoulder advice. Once he makes a decision, he'd like to have advisers who speak in support of his decision or not speak at all."

Asked whether Mr. Feldstein would be asked to resign, Mr. Speakes said, "I don't think they'll ask him face-to-face." He did not rule out indirect pressure for Mr. Feldstein's resignation.

Mr. Speakes was also asked whether Mr. Feldstein would remain in the administration until the end of the year. "It's not long till the end of the year," he said.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan had confidence in Mr. Feldstein, Mr. Speakes said: "I guess you could say that. But I don't know. You'd have to ask the president."

In addition, a senior White House official who asked not to be identified said Mr. Reagan was "incensed" by Mr. Feldstein's repeated public statements disputing administration policy.

"Feldstein has been told privately he's perfectly welcome to disagree, but when the president makes a decision and sets a policy, he should either say nothing or get out," the official said. "He's been told that straightforwardly ... repeatedly, and he persists."

Mr. Feldstein was described as being outside the decision-making process at the White House and as having angered senior White House officials by his public statements.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Year	1983	1982	1981
Allied-Lyons		Revenue	1,460	1,220	1,000
		Profit	267.5	217.5	175
		Per Share	3.87	3.17	2.62
1st Half		Revenue	730	610	500
		Profit	133.75	108.75	87.5
		Per Share	1.935	1.5875	1.31
Beecham		Revenue	1,012	912	812
		Profit	112	102	92
		Per Share	0.107	0.102	0.092
1st Half		Revenue	506	456	406
		Profit	56	51	46
		Per Share	0.0535	0.051	0.046
Courtaulds		Revenue	1,012	912	812
		Profit	112	102	92
		Per Share	0.107	0.102	0.092
1st Half		Revenue	506	456	406
		Profit	56	51	46
		Per Share	0.0535	0.051	0.046
1984		Revenue	1,012	912	812
		Profit	112	102	92
		Per Share	0.107	0.102	0.092
1st Half		Revenue	506	456	406
		Profit	56	51	46
		Per Share	0.0535	0.051	0.046
1983		Revenue	1,012	912	812
		Profit	112	102	92
		Per Share	0.107	0.102	0.092
1st Half		Revenue	506	456	406
		Profit	56	51	46
		Per Share	0.0535	0.051	0.046

Philippines		Year	1983	1982	1981
Marinorque		Revenue	176.87	154.16	124.16
		Profit	17.69	15.42	12.42
		Per Share	1.769	1.542	1.242
1st Half		Revenue	88.44	77.08	62.08
		Profit	8.84	7.71	6.21
		Per Share	0.884	0.771	0.621
2nd Quarter		Revenue	44.22	38.54	31.04
		Profit	4.42	3.86	3.11
		Per Share	0.442	0.386	0.311
3rd Quarter		Revenue	44.22	38.54	31.04
		Profit	4.42	3.86	3.11
		Per Share	0.442	0.386	0.311
4th Quarter		Revenue	44.22	38.54	31.04
		Profit	4.42	3.86	3.11
		Per Share	0.442	0.386	0.311
1983		Revenue	176.87	154.16	124.16
		Profit	17.69	15.42	12.42
		Per Share	1.769	1.542	1.242
1st Half		Revenue	88.44	77.08	62.08
		Profit	8.84	7.71	6.21
		Per Share	0.884	0.771	0.621
2nd Half		Revenue	88.44	77.08	62.08
		Profit	8.84	7.71	6.21
		Per Share	0.884	0.771	0.621
3rd Quarter		Revenue	44.22	38.54	31.04
		Profit	4.42	3.86	3.11
		Per Share	0.442	0.386	0.311
4th Quarter		Revenue	44.22	38.54	31.04
		Profit	4.42	3.86	3.11
		Per Share	0.442	0.386	0.311
1982		Revenue	154.16	124.16	104.16
		Profit	15.42	12.42	10.42
		Per Share	1.542	1.242	1.042
1st Half		Revenue	77.08	62.08	52.08
		Profit	7.71	6.21	5.21
		Per Share	0.771	0.621	0.521
2nd Half		Revenue	77.08	62.08	52.08
		Profit	7.71	6.21	5.21
		Per Share	0.771	0.621	0.521
3rd Quarter		Revenue	38.54	31.04	26.04
		Profit	3.86	3.11	2.61
		Per Share	0.386	0.311	0.261
4th Quarter		Revenue	38.54	31.04	26.04
		Profit	3.86	3.11	2.61
		Per Share	0.386	0.311	0.261
1981		Revenue	124.16	104.16	84.16
		Profit	12.42	10.42	8.42
		Per Share	1.242	1.042	0.842
1st Half		Revenue	62.08	52.08	42.08
		Profit	6.21	5.21	4.21
		Per Share	0.621	0.521	0.421
2nd Half		Revenue	62.08	52.08	42.08
		Profit	6.21	5.21	4.21
		Per Share	0.621	0.521	0.421
3rd Quarter		Revenue	31.04	26.04	21.04
		Profit	3.11	2.61	2.11
		Per Share	0.311	0.261	0.211
4th Quarter		Revenue	31.04	26.04	21.04
		Profit	3.11	2.61	2.11
		Per Share	0.311	0.261	0.211
1980		Revenue	104.16	84.16	64.16
		Profit	10.42	8.42	6.42
		Per Share	1.042	0.842	0.642
1st Half		Revenue	52.08	42.08	32.08
		Profit	5.21	4.21	3.21
		Per Share	0.521	0.421	0.321
2nd Half		Revenue	52.08	42.08	32.08
		Profit	5.21	4.21	3.21
		Per Share	0.521	0.421	0.321
3rd Quarter		Revenue	26.04	21.04	16.04
		Profit	2.61	2.11	1.61
		Per Share	0.261	0.211	0.161
4th Quarter		Revenue	26.04	21.04	16.04
		Profit	2.61	2.11	1.61
		Per Share	0.261	0.211	0.161
1979		Revenue	84.16	64.16	44.16
		Profit	8.42	6.42	4.42
		Per Share	0.842	0.642	0.442
1st Half		Revenue	42.08	32.08	22.08
		Profit	4.21	3.21	2.21
		Per Share	0.421	0.321	0.221
2nd Half		Revenue	42.08	32.08	22.08
		Profit	4.21	3.21	2.21
		Per Share	0.421	0.321	0.221
3rd Quarter		Revenue	21.04	16.04	11.04
		Profit	2.11	1.61	1.11
		Per Share	0.211	0.161	0.111
4th Quarter		Revenue	21.04	16.04	11.04
		Profit	2.11	1.61	1.11
		Per Share	0.211	0.161	0.111
1978		Revenue	64.16	44.16	24.16
		Profit	6.42	4.42	2.42
		Per Share	0.642	0.442	0.242
1st Half		Revenue	32.08	22.08	12.08
		Profit	3.21	2.21	1.21
		Per Share	0.321	0.221	0.121
2nd Half		Revenue	32.08	22.08	12.08
		Profit	3.21	2.21	1.21
		Per Share	0.321	0.221	0.121
3rd Quarter		Revenue	16.04	11.04	6.04
		Profit	1.61	1.11	0.61
		Per Share	0.161	0.111	0.061
4th Quarter		Revenue	16.04	11.04	6.04
		Profit	1.61	1.11	0.61
		Per Share	0.161	0.111	0.061
1977		Revenue	44.16	24.16	4.16
		Profit	4.42	2.42	0.42
		Per Share	0.442	0.242	0.042
1st Half		Revenue	22.08	12.08	2.08
		Profit	2.21	1.21	0.21
		Per Share	0.221	0.121	0.021
2nd Half		Revenue	22.08	12.08	2.08
		Profit	2.21	1.21	0.21
		Per Share	0.221	0.121	0.021
3rd Quarter		Revenue	11.04	6.04	1.04
		Profit	1.11	0.61	0.11
		Per Share	0.111	0.061	0.011
4th Quarter		Revenue	11.04	6.04	1.04
		Profit	1.11	0.61	0.11
		Per Share	0.111	0.061	0.011
1976		Revenue	24.16	4.16	0.16
		Profit	2.42	0.42	0.04
		Per Share	0.242	0.042	0.004
1st Half		Revenue	12.08	2.08	0.08
		Profit	1.21	0.21	0.02
		Per Share	0.121	0.021	0.002
2nd Half		Revenue	12.08	2.08	0.08
		Profit	1.21	0.21	0.02
		Per Share	0.121	0.021	0.002
3rd Quarter		Revenue	6.04	1.04	0.04
		Profit	0.61	0.11	0.01
		Per Share	0.061	0.011	0.001
4th Quarter		Revenue	6.04	1.04	0.04
		Profit	0.61	0.11	0.01
		Per Share	0.061	0.011	0.001
1975		Revenue	4.16	0.16	0.01
		Profit	0.42	0.04	0.00
		Per Share	0.042	0.004	0.000
1st Half		Revenue	2.08	0.08	0.00
		Profit	0.21	0.02	0.00
		Per Share	0.021	0.002	0.000
2nd Half		Revenue	2.08	0.08	0.00
		Profit	0.21	0.02	0.00
		Per Share	0.021	0.002	0.000
3rd Quarter		Revenue	1.04	0.04	0.00
		Profit	0.11	0.01	0.00
		Per Share	0.011	0.001	0.000
4th Quarter		Revenue	1.04	0.04	0.00
		Profit	0.11	0.01	0.00
		Per Share	0.011	0.001	0.000
1974		Revenue	0.16	0.01	0.00
		Profit	0.04	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.004	0.000	0.000
1st Half		Revenue	0.08	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.02	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.002	0.000	0.000
2nd Half		Revenue	0.08	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.02	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.002	0.000	0.000
3rd Quarter		Revenue	0.04	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.01	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.001	0.000	0.000
4th Quarter		Revenue	0.04	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.01	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.001	0.000	0.000
1973		Revenue	0.01	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.000	0.000	0.000
1st Half		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.000	0.000	0.000
2nd Half		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.000	0.000	0.000
3rd Quarter		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.000	0.000	0.000
4th Quarter		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Profit	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Per Share	0.000	0.000	0.000

Lifton Industries		Year	1983	1982	1981
1st Half		Revenue	1,180	1,020	880
		Profit	118	102	88
		Per Share	1.18	1.02	0.88
2nd Half		Revenue	1,180	1,020	880
		Profit	118	102	88
		Per Share	1.18	1.02	0.88
3rd Quarter		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
4th Quarter		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
1983		Revenue	1,180	1,020	880
		Profit	118	102	88
		Per Share	1.18	1.02	0.88
1st Half		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
2nd Half		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
3rd Quarter		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
4th Quarter		Revenue	590	510	440
		Profit	59	51	44
		Per Share	0.59	0.51	0.44
1982		Revenue	1,020	880	740
		Profit	102	88	74
		Per Share	1.02	0.88	0.74
1st Half		Revenue	510	440	370
		Profit	51	44	37
		Per Share	0.51	0.44	0.37
2nd Half		Revenue	510	440	370
		Profit	51	44	37
		Per Share	0.51	0.44	0.37
3rd Quarter		Revenue	510	440	370
		Profit	51	44	37
		Per Share	0.51	0.44	0.37
4th Quarter		Revenue	510	440	370
		Profit	51	44	37
		Per Share	0.51	0.44	0.37
1981		Revenue	880	740	600
		Profit	88	74	60
		Per Share	0.88	0.74	0.60
1st Half		Revenue	440	370	300
		Profit	44	37	30
		Per Share	0.44	0.37	0.30
2nd Half		Revenue	440	370	300
		Profit	44	37	30
		Per Share	0.44	0.37	0.30
3rd Quarter		Revenue	440	370	300
		Profit	44	37	30
		Per Share	0.44	0.37	0.30

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 7:27 PM
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7:28 PM
Prev. Consolidated Close 7:28 PM

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
20%	17%	15%	AAV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
19%	17%	15%	ATI	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
18%	17%	15%	ATM	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
17%	17%	15%	ATN	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
16%	17%	15%	ATP	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
15%	17%	15%	ATQ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
14%	17%	15%	ATR	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
13%	17%	15%	ATS	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
12%	17%	15%	ATT	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
11%	17%	15%	ATU	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
10%	17%	15%	ATV	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
9%	17%	15%	ATW	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
8%	17%	15%	ATX	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
7%	17%	15%	ATY	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
6%	17%	15%	ATZ	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
5%	17%	15%	ATA	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
4%	17%	15%	ATB	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
3%	17%	15%	ATC	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
2%	17%	15%	ATD	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
1%	17%	15%	ATE	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%
0%	17%	15%	ATF	32	2.12	12	15%	15%	15%

Every success story has a good beginning, middle and end.



The Beginning
THE APPEAL
business executives, and financial advisors in the UK, they need and accurately reflects what's currently happening in the financial world. Add to this, it's detailed attention to such areas as the financial institutions, investment advice and personal finance, and you will see why it's compulsory reading.

The Middle
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